



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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18 May 1993

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Central African Republic

Opposition's Goumba on Military Action, Election Dates

AB1605103393 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] The CAR radical opposition, through its candidate for the forthcoming presidential elections, Abel Goumba, has commented on the actions of the presidential guard.

Abel Goumba began by expressing his feelings about the reasons for discontentment. Here he is:

[Begin Goumba recording] We have always said that although the social situation is explosive because salaries have not been paid for months and a third invalid academic year is hanging in the air, a political blockade, economic stagnation, and postponement of the elections for some time cannot ease the social tension. The only solution is to hold elections as soon as possible so that a democratic solution can be found for this situation. [end recording]

Another question we asked Abel Goumba is how he would react if the Army decides to supervise the electoral process. This is what he said:

[Begin Goumba recording] If the soldiers decide to take over and immediately organize elections—elections that the present government does not want—it would probably result in a solution. I don't know. At any rate, what we are interested in is organizing holding elections on the dates fixed by the joint electoral commission: 30 May and 14 June. Clearly, Kolingba and Enoch Derant-Lakoue have pushed the dates to 17 October. [end recording]

Prime Minister Discusses Results of Paris Visit

LD1705204893 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] The prime minister ended a 10-day visit to Paris this afternoon. During his stay, Enoch Derant-Lakoue held talks, notably, with the French ministers of cooperation and foreign affairs, as well as with the mayor of Paris.

The main matter discussed was French financial assistance for Bangui—which, as is known, is in the throes of a social crisis characterized by arrears in civil servants' salaries going back many months. Listen to the views of the Central African prime minister, who was questioned a short while ago by Sosthene Gargoune:

[Begin Derant-Lakoue recording] I am returning satisfied on the whole, because our friends were very sensitive to the arguments we put forward and were also very sensitive to the fact that it is necessary for social peace—as well as civil peace—to be maintained during this period of transition.

It is in this framework that efforts are going to be initiated in the field of financial cooperation, also taking into account the difficulties the French Republic finds

itself in. As you know, the current situation in France was explained. An extremely large deficit is appearing, and France has to take account of this in its cooperation policy. However, that does not prevent it from looking favorably at dossiers put forward by friends in difficulty. [end recording]

That was the Central African Prime Minister Enoch Derant-Lakoue.

Presidential Candidate Rolland on Reasons for Running

LD1405222293 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 14 May 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Mrs. Ruth Rolland, the first woman in Africa to run for president, spoke to Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [Rolland] I am fighting for justice for all, and you know very well, you know what I have gone through. I spent five years in prison for my country, the Central African Republic. I was the only woman political detainee among the men. What worries me is that, as you can see, at the moment our children have had two blank years, not going to school, and these children are after all the future of the Central African Republic. In the hospitals there are no drugs, nothing, and for several months now public employees have not been paid, the students have no lectures.

This is what is creating all these disturbances in the Central African Republic.

[Boisbouvier] Do you feel that the fact that you are a woman is an advantage or a handicap going in to these presidential elections?

[Rolland] I do not see why you should speak of a handicap, because in our society, women work just like everyone else. They are paid the same. Even now you will find many women who are local chiefs, some are mayors of large villages or of prefectures or subprefectures. [end recording]

Congo

Consultations Continue on Election Results

AB1705094593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1830 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] Concerning the legislative elections, the coordinating committee of the National Commission for the Organization and Supervision of Elections [CONOSEL] has agreed with the election monitoring committee to fall back on the 3 December 1992 Agreement because no consensus has been reached on sending a final report to the Ministry of Interior to enable it to publish the results of the elections. On 15 May, the monitoring commission

met with a delegation of the presidential movement and on 16 May, it was the turn of the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party, to take part in the meeting. According to our reporter reached on phone at CONOSEL headquarters, as soon as the consultations end, the monitoring committee will meet at CONOSEL headquarters with members of the CONOSEL coordinating committee. The meeting has not yet taken place, our correspondent said.

Military, Police Panel To Rule on Disputed Poll Results

AB1705133593 Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Brazzaville, May 17 (AFP)—Congo's elections commission has asked a military and police panel to rule on some disputed results from the first round of a general election held a fortnight ago, informed sources said here Monday [17 May]. The results have still not been published because of opposition insistence that the voting in seven constituencies be nullified because of irregularities.

According to unofficial estimates, supporters of President Pascal Lissouba won 62 seats to 50 for the opposition in the May 2 poll, leaving about a dozen to be fought for again in the second round due next Sunday [23 May].

The joint military-police arbitration panel was set up in December after the Army stepped in to settle a quarrel between Lissouba and the opposition. Three people were killed during demonstrations staged to protest at Lissouba's dissolution of the National Assembly after it narrowly passed a vote of no confidence in then prime minister Stephane Maurice Bongho-Nouarra.

The military assembled political leaders at general staff headquarters and got them to hammer out an agreement leading to this month's election.

Zaire

Birindwa Holds News Conference, Discusses Dual Government

LD1605080793

[Editorial Report] Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French at 1900 GMT on 15 May carries a 10-minute recording of a news conference held on 15 May in Kinshasa by Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa with unidentified journalists.

The first journalist asks if Birindwa is a short-, medium- or long-term negotiator, and what atmosphere he works in. Birindwa answers: "Negotiations. With whom? Why? About what? As a result of what? I do not know of any negotiations. Dialogue, yes. As a government I can negotiate with friendly governments." He then goes on to give examples of international negotiations over

minor matters that delayed the start of his news conference. Asked if he has nightmares concerning his job, he calls on journalists not to spread incorrect news. He says: "I can tell you that Birindwa sleeps in peace. Birindwa is very relaxed. Birindwa does not need to be stuck on a sofa. Birindwa will watch over a transition, whether it lasts one week, if that is what the people want, whether it lasts one month, if that is what the people want, whether it lasts three months or one year. Birindwa, wants, where political matters are concerned, to take the people to the constitutional referendum, give this people an undisputed constitution that is accepted by all, and immediately after that, Romans, go to the elections. Let the best man win. I will open the door for the one who wins and tell him here is the seat, we will embrace, and I will go."

Asked for his solution to the problem of there being two governments, Birindwa says: "Could the cameras please allow me to see the man I am speaking to. I dare not ask myself whether you are Zairean. I presume and I am sure that you are. I, as a Zairean, would be ashamed to say that there are two governments in my country, and above all to write this. I would be ashamed. You the informers, stop misinforming the people. What is a government? You tell me. According to you, what is a government? It is an institution made up of men, citizens of a country, with the task of managing the state's affairs, from one day to the next, not week to week or month to month, from one day to the next. Are there two prime minister's offices in Zaire. You are in the prime minister's office here. Where is the second prime minister's office? Try to answer me. I have been asked about the prime minister's residence. Are there two prime ministers' residences in Zaire? There is one, and I occupy it, as I occupy the prime minister's office at the moment."

Continuing his response, Birindwa says: "Two governments. Who sanctions the laws that name the government? In all the countries in the world I have not found one, be it democratic or a dictatorial regime, when they still existed, because dictatorship is in the process of dissolving, it is always a head of state that signs the acts of nomination of the high magistrates, of diplomats and, even more important, of the members of the government. So I say to you, if you love your country, stop making the world think that there are two governments."

Prime Minister Birindwa goes on to say that his government will be ready for the 3 July referendum, and that there would be one draft constitution drawn up by the government. He continues: "You know that the United Nations has rules, and to carry out an election such a period is needed. All will be done properly because, remain calm, UN and international observers will be there. On the census problem, do not think that your government will take the government to elections without the census."

After comments on the census by journalists, Birindwa says: "Believe me, our services already have 80 percent of the necessary material for the census, and for the remaining 20 percent, this is a question of verifying

again, but the census is not as complicated a problem as you think, but we will do it."

A journalists asks about journalists being held in prison, and the events in Rwanda and their implications for the province of Kivu. On the first issue, Birindwa points out his respect for the press, but stressed that the government could not intervene in matters that depended on the law, which he says must be respected. On Kivu, Birindwa recaps on the area's colonial and more recent history, and stresses the impracticality of national borders drawn up in Europe without first-hand knowledge of the terrain. Birindwa says that a deputy prime minister is on the spot and that the problem will be solved before the referendum.

In answer to an indaudible question, Birindwa talks of the need for dialogue to bring an end to the bipolarization of politics and the press, and then he recalls his upbringing in his native village.

Birindwa, asked whether he is satisfied with the security conditions in the country, and when the banking sector will recover, says that the security of people and possessions has always been a priority for him. He asks journalists to understand the problems and difficulties facing him, and to give the government time. Birindwa is asked if he would agree to foreign intervention should the army fail to intervene successfully in a regional conflict, and whether elections are possible in such a climate.

Asked if he is cooperating with President Mobutu or whether he remains a member of the opposition, Birindwa tells the journalists that regional conflicts are in the past, and should not be talked about as if in the present. Birindwa says that regional problems are longstanding and that United Nations has to be invited by a government if it is to intervene. He says that governments should deal with their own problems.

Asked about his political loyalties, Birindwa says: "I am and will remain a member of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress. I am and will remain a member of the Sacred Union. There are many things that you journalists do not know. If ever you have the opportunity, one day, check to see, concerning the meeting in which Birindwa was excused from the Sacred Union in his party. Who signed the act, who voted? They were people from one region only in a political party." Birindwa goes on to give examples of his past involvement with the Sacred Union.

At this point the recording becomes unmonitorable for two minutes.

Birindwa is next heard criticizing the press for not correctly informing the people. He then states that he has been extensively involved in the negotiations concerning the transition, and regretting the mistakes that have been made.

Asked about his government's program and its differences to the program of the National Conference, Birindwa says that the task of the National Conference is not to set a government plan of action, and that a comparison can not therefore be made. Birindwa says public finance, relaunching the economy, currency, and security of people and their possessions are the main tasks to be dealt with by the government. He then describes the problems and unpaid debts he and his government have inherited.

Asked when he last met Etienne Tshisekedi, and where the government will find funds to finance the government's program, Birindwa says he will persevere to obtain results, and that journalists should ask Tshisekedi to obtain the answer to the first question. Birindwa, asked about rice price raises, says that many measures have already been taken, but that he will not say what they are and that journalists will see the results.

Asked to confirm whether he has bought a DC-3 aircraft, Birindwa criticizes the lack of ethics in the press, and then says it is very expensive to hire an aircraft and that an aircraft should be purchased for the head of state in order to save money.

He is then asked about relations with France, America, and Belgium. Birindwa says that the journalist, as an employee of the state media, should not be comfortable asking an implicitly critical question in his capacity as a VOA stringer. Continuing his response on relations with the three states, Birindwa says: "Since when has a country recognized a government and not a state? I do not know of any of these three countries that has broken diplomatic relations with Zaire. Not I, nor my government have broken diplomatic relations with people from these countries. That means that we have relations and that there is no problem. If I am then told that the United States is apparently not naming an ambassador because it refuses to have anything to do with your government, then this is very good. When its government comes with an envoy's credentials he will be taken to President Mobutu and not to Birindwa. When [name indistinct] left, it was not to Birindwa that she said goodbye, but to Mobutu. So I would like to us to start seeing this problem from this point of view. These three countries have diplomatic relations with us. That is enough for me."

The news conference ends with Birindwa refusing to answer in detail a question about his past in the UDPS, and going on to say, in answer to a question about support from abroad, that those who remain in Zaire, despite the looting, are friends of Zaire.

Mobutu Meets OAU Secretary General Salim

AB1705223193 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] President Mobutu Sese Seko's guest, OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, has returned to Kinshasa after calling on the head of state at Gbadolite. Kipolongo Mikambiwa, who was there, filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Salim in English, fading into French translation] The OAU must get involved in efforts aimed at solving such a crisis as long as all sides involved believe that the OAU could play a useful role. From the discussions that I held with the president and the main Zairian politicians, I can say that all of them think that the OAU can play a useful role in this crisis.

[Mikambiwa] As the OAU secretary general, can you assess the chance of success for this mediation, given that you have already met with the government, the opposition, and now the president of the Republic?

[Salim] In my opinion, I would say that the roles of the OAU and international community in general are to support the efforts made by a given country. Frankly, I feel encouraged after my discussions with the head of state and the opposition. I am encouraged by the fact that resumption of dialogue has been provided for even here at Gbadolite. This resumption of dialogue is very important for us because I think that after this dialogue, the president and the opposition will have a greater understanding which might help create conditions for resolving this crisis. Also, it is important during this dialogue that a way is found for a true compromise among politicians, namely a compromise that will take into account the supreme interest of this country compared with individual interests or those of political groups because, what is at stake is stability, security, harmony, and the democratic process under way in this country. I think that stability, security, harmony, and the democratization process are more important than circumstantial divergent views which might oppose those politicians.

[Mikambiwa] Mr. OAU Secretary General, maybe you know that some people are suspicious of the OAU, which is considered to be a club of African friendly heads of state who are very unified and partial when they arbitrate a crisis. What is your response to that accusation?

[Salim] The OAU must be judged from concrete examples. If it is only a question of solidarity among heads of

state, I could have flown directly from Addis Ababa, landed here at Gbadolite, and then flown back to Addis Ababa straight from Gbadolite. However, you remember that yesterday, I held responsible discussions with all the Zairian politicians, and today I met with the head of state. The interest of the OAU or its objective is stability and security in our continent. It is also the continuation of its democratization process, which is very fundamental to help the people mobilize the necessary energy for our development, a development without any problems, disturbances, or chaos under conditions which are not anarchistic. You know, our objective is to have an Africa that one can be proud of, not an Africa which is ridiculed and condemned by external world and to achieve that objective, our peoples's true interests should be taken into account.

[Mikambiwa] Now that the first stage has ended, what comes next?

[Salim] Yes, of course. The next stage depends on what will happen here at Gbadolite during the discussions between the head of state and the opposition. Africa's interest or objective is to ensure the progress and stability of this country. Africa is a kind of continuation of Zairian family. Africa should also know that those who are best informed about Zaire are Zairians, and the rest of Africa cannot replace Zairians as far as settling problems are concerned. The rest of Africa can only assist Zaire, and that is why I have just said that resumption of dialogue is very important for me because the results will help determine to what extent the OAU could contribute its quota, I mean, the role the OAU should play. I was assured by the head of state and the other politicians that the OAU will be kept informed about new developments in the situation. From there, we will, I mean, plan the next stage. [end recording]

The OAU secretary general was accompanied by Zairian External Minister Professor Npinga Kassenda, while present on the presidential side were Professor (Vundawawe Tepemako), permanent undersecretary, and Gbanda N'Zambo Kwatumba, special presidential adviser for security affairs.

Somalia

USC Urges Citizens To Implement Addis Ababa Accord

EA1705170893 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1045 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] A report released by the United Somali Congress [USC] Central Committee has disclosed that since the signing of the Addis Ababa agreement on 27 March 1993, the USC has consistently called on all Somali people and organizations who love peace and democracy to move jointly towards implementing this agreement which is very important for the reconciliation and unity of the Somali nation, for ensuring the security and stability of all the regions of the country, for the search for the nationhood of Somalis and re-establishing a Somali government on the basis of real democracy, justice, and equality.

The USC has started to implement the Addis Ababa agreement on reconciling the entire Somali community, especially making peace among those communities inhabiting the south: Jubbada Hoose and Jubbada Dhexe and the central regions of Mudug and Galguduud. The USC believes that pacifying communities should be locally based among all those communities who are enemies and who fought against one another, while the role of the organizations will be confined without discrimination to encouraging and preparing the talks of the elders, sultans, religious leaders and intellectuals, and those sharing settlements. Basing itself on the reality prevailing in every settlement, which is the only one for reaching true compromise and lasting peace, the USC has embarked on efforts to contact the relevant organizations: the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], the Somali National Alliance [SNA], Somali National Front [SNF], and the Somali Farmers of Bantu Origin [SAMO] to discuss preparations for the peace talks between the communities of Jubbada Hoose and Jubbada Dhexe and it has asked the UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] official to attend and help record the proceedings.

Likewise, the USC believes that similar stands should be taken in the peace talks of those communities sharing settlements in central regions: Mudug and Galguduud, while the organizations of USC, SNA, SNF, Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] and SNDU [expansion unknown—for minorities of Darod tribe] concerned should strive jointly to contribute toward preparations for the face to face talks to be held by them and to be held at a place in the Mudug and Galguduud regions.

Therefore the USC once again calls on all the organizations and the people in the settlements who love peace and the good to agree and to help speed up the implementation of the talks for reconciliation and for bringing peace to the communities. This is the central pillar to the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement.

SSDF Group Arrives To Follow Up on Addis Ababa Talks

EA1705213193 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 17 May 93

[Excerpts] A large delegation from the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] and the SNDU [expansion unknown—for minorities in the Darod tribe] led by Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed, the chairman of the Political and Defense Committee of the SSDF arrived on 16 May at 7:50 pm at the international airport in Mogadishu. The aim of the delegation's arrival was to hold follow up talks on the Addis Ababa agreement of Somali organizations and in particular, to help end the clashes among the brotherly peoples, who live in the central regions of our country and Kismaayo areas, with the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and especially the United Somali Congress [USC].

The delegation was warmly welcomed at Mogadishu international airport by Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the SNA chairman, who is also the USC chairman, and Mr. Abdi Warsameh Isaaq, the SNA vice-chairman who is also the Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM] chairman. [passage omitted]

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, who delivered a speech after the delegation arrived at the residence of the SSDF leaders, expressed his happiness at welcoming the delegations from the SSDF and SNDU on behalf of the SNA and especially the USC and its supporters.

Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed of the SSDF, who also spoke, expressed his thanks for the brotherly and lovely way in which he had been welcomed.

Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed gave a detailed report on the victories of the Addis Ababa agreement and the way it had brought change so far in bringing the Somali people together, in the unity and togetherness of Somali people, and their trust for one another. He said there was a need for the Somali peoples to consult one another on their unity and togetherness and to forge a united stand in implementing the agreement.

Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed also gave a briefing on how the SSDF and SNDU are ready to show how the Somali people can decide their own destiny, starting with bringing peace and opening up the settlements. Likewise, he mentioned that if the Somali people could reach a compromise through mutual consultations, then no one could harm its unity.

Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed answered a few queries, including the meaning and benefits of the Addis Ababa resolutions, the stage of development of UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] work in backing these resolutions, and the SSDF's state of internal unity. He said that the Addis Ababa decisions were very beneficial to the Somali people and hence there was a need for the people to play a big role in their implementation.

He said the degree of destruction of the country over the last two years was known and that before now the SSDF had never established constant relations with UNOSOM and hence could not assess its objectives toward this end. He added that the SSDF, which was the first organization to wage armed struggle against the dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, was still holding its own and likewise its internal unity was very good.

He stressed that the Somali people should forget the problems encountered in the past and should not follow them up but should rather now turn to work on ways to regain their sovereignty, mutual love, and unity. Present at the occasion were senior officials from the USC and SSDF.

Official Details Progress of Legal Work, UNOSOM Role

*EA1705214893 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1815 GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] Dr. Dahir Warsameh Mohamed, the administration's representative for legal and religious matters, who is also a member of the legal administration committee, explained the progress of legal work. Dr. Dahir Warsameh Mohamed, who was reporting today to the mass media of the country, said that the legal system of Mogadishu has been united by the formation of judges who will work on five district courts.

He said this work continued as long as the Unified Task Force [UNITAF] was busy ensuring Mogadishu's security. The peace and political committee established two committees: one for restructuring the Somali police force, and the other for reviving the legal administration. The latter committee has worked in the five courts already mentioned to do something about criminals.

Dr. Dahir Warsameh Mohamed said that while the situation was such, UN Operation Somalia II [UNOSOM-2] took over from UNITAF by holding various meetings with the legal administration committee and other lawyers. He presented to the committee the legal plan for Mogadishu, providing for the formation of six district courts, each one of them with four judges; one regional court with 11 judges; the court of appeal for Benadir area with 12 judges and the attorney general's office with 11 prosecutors.

He added that UNOSOM-2 has clarified that it wants to bring foreign judges into the country, doubling each Somali judge with a foreign one, on the basis that Somalis fought among themselves and therefore cannot judge. When this matter did not succeed, UNOSOM-2

proposed that foreign judges be made advisers and this was also rejected, said Dr. Dahir Warsameh Mohamed.

Then they said that they wanted Somali judges accompanied by UNOSOM agents who would select 10 judges to work, but this was also rejected by the legal administration committee, who said the Benadir region needed the plan already mentioned. Dr. Dahir Warsameh Mohamed continued by saying that in line with the plan the above-listed judges should work in the courts of appeal, the regional court, and the attorney general's office this week. They will start to hear prisoners' cases immediately. The remaining judges will also start work this week.

Dr. Dahir Warsameh described bringing foreign judges into the country as wrong when there are 800 graduate judges with experience of up to 30 years who are available. Dr. Dahir Warsameh Mohamed said that the duties of UNOSOM include helping the Somali people and also creating an atmosphere of peace by collecting arms and boycotting arms importation as stipulated in UN Resolution No. 814.

He said that in its work UNOSOM has not consulted Somali organizations representing the community. He said this threw light on their desire to take over the country's administration by establishing courts that they were not legally empowered to do by the UN resolution. Likewise, they want the Somali police force to come directly under them by increasing the number of foreign police and bringing in 150 officers.

He also said that they illegally expelled Somali citizens and officials from their residences, something which has not happened in our country since colonial days because the laws of our country prohibit such acts. Lastly, Dr. Dahir Warsameh Mohamed called on Somali people to remain vigilant in face of the acts and crooked traps being laid by UNOSOM and those who work for it—those who want to colonize Somalia once again.

Uganda

President Museveni Begins Working Visit to U.S.

*EA1705131793 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 17 May 93*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has left for the United States on a short working visit. While in the United States, Mr. Museveni will give a keynote address at a conference organized by the Africa-America Institute, AAI, in Washington. During his stay in Washington President Museveni will also have meetings with American senators and congressmen. [passage omitted]

ANC Midlands Suspends Negotiations With IFP

MB1705161193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500
GMT 17 May 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] Natal Midlands Region has suspended bilateral meetings with Inkatha in the wake of the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] weekend marches.

The ANC's regional Executive Committee held an emergency meeting to discuss the marches today. In a statement that says the ANC is angry at the conduct of IFP members during the marches, the ANC said the public and the media have been duped into believing the marches would call for an end to violence, and would be conducted peacefully. The organization says that isn't what happened. The ANC alleges Inkatha bused people into Sibongele township in Dundee for a march and shouted "kill Mandela", and then started beating onlookers. The ANC says it regards Inkatha's actions as a declaration of war in the Natal Midlands region. It says an urgent meeting of all its branches to review Saturday's events and continued participation in Peace Accord structures, will be held soon.

Negotiators Not To Let Violence Derail Talks

MB1405132993 Johannesburg SABA in English 1137
GMT 14 May 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg May 14 SABA—Top multiparty negotiators meeting at the World Trade Centre, near Johannesburg, were this week more determined than ever not to let violence derail the peace process.

Their determination comes in the wake of revelations of an alleged plot to assassinate African National Congress [ANC] negotiator and SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] Chairman Joe Slovo.

If anything, negotiators expect talks, already proceeding at breakneck speed according to some participants, to be speeded up further.

"I believe that when such a thing (the alleged assassination plot) happens it makes people very aware that we can't waste anymore time because in the end you're not going to solve this problem of threats and violence without creating the new democratic dispensation," said Mr. Slovo, who was attending a meeting of the 10-member planning committee at the World Trade Centre on Friday [14 May].

Ciskei negotiator and planning committee member Mick Webb said the threat to kill Mr. Slovo and other political leaders could speed up the process.

"There's such concern about these death threats that there will be an attempt to speed up negotiations and get all the resolutions in place as quickly as possible.

"There's real concern that the continued violence... is going to result in civil war," Mr. Webb said.

"All threats of violence and violence itself will always militate against negotiations," Inkatha Freedom Party Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose said.

"Threats of violence are terrible and violence itself is terrible. Intimidation is terrible. That's what we, the IFP, mean when we say violence is the first thing to clear up and thereafter we can attend to other matters."

Fellow planning committee member and Bophuthatswana negotiator Rowan Cronje said threats against the lives of political leaders—"I get several calls very regularly"—was a sign of the times.

"I don't believe that the threats should in any way affect the process. What we are busy with is not the interests of individual people—we are busy with the future of this sub-continent.

"I think it's a condemnation of us all that we are living in such an environment where people who are trying to resolve the issues facing this country are being threatened.

"I can't see how one can seriously consider free and fair elections when we have this totally condemnable violence going on—all for political purposes," Mr. Cronje.

Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] Secretary General Benny Alexander said the planning committee was looking at three specific ways in which to deal with violence:

—"The strengthening of the peace accord by those parties who believe in the peace accord. Those who have objections... Will raise the objections and we will see whether we can find each other;

—"To establish a peace corps in the communities so that the communities take responsibility for themselves. We are told that the late Mr. Chris Hani had put a lot of thought to this matter of what he called a peace corps. We will be working on that—we've already agreed to do that; (and).

—"The question of armed formations. We said it is a sub-function of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) technical sub-committee."

What became of all armies had to be looked at in a more structured and permanent way, instead of parties pointing fingers at each other.

"Let us disband all our armies and form one new national army based on a different philosophy from the current army," Mr. Alexander said.

"Let's come up with that kind of permanent structured solution rather than patchwork."

Mr. Alexander said the threats against the lives of political leaders was more serious than was reported in the media.

"Most of it goes unreported in the media. It is more serious than people think it is.

"Even my own life—I have not even started to report about that," Mr. Alexander said.

He was asked whether he thought the high level of violence and death threats in the country would speed up negotiations.

"Well, you can see what the death of Chris Hani did. It spurred us on to be more serious and more pointed."

Mr. Slovo said he believed the death threats "will play some part in giving people a greater sense of urgency for a negotiated settlement".

Asked how he felt about the alleged assassination plot, Mr. Slovo said: "My feeling is that I'm more convinced than ever that the answer lies here (negotiations at the World Trade Centre).

"When I've been faced with this kind of trauma the hope in my mind is for a successful outcome to what's happening at the World Trade Centre."

Mr. Slovo said the announcement of an election date could be the turning point the country needed.

"Not only for us but for people out there who will be inspired into believing that at last we're on the way."

The 26-party negotiating council adopted a declaration of intent last week stating that if sufficient progress was made in negotiations in the next three weeks an election date would be set.

An announcement of a date could be expected at a forthcoming negotiating forum meeting, to be attended by all the delegations on June 3.

"Up to now we have been unconvincing and when we announce an election date people will realise that we're in business," Mr. Slovo said.

"I believe it will have a very positive impact on the ground, and even in relation to the violence, because the forces that have attempted to derail the process through violence will realise that they cannot succeed."

Mr. Webb warned on Friday against over-optimism.

The seven technical sub-committees set up to facilitate negotiations in the negotiating council only handed in their first reports on the "state of play" between the parties on Friday, he pointed out.

"I have great concern that the date and the time limit are unattainable because given the number of issues that have to be debated, I can't see that they're going to be settled by June 3.

"It is of concern to me that the possible bilateral action of the government and the ANC to proceed irrespective of settlements in negotiations at that point may have a very severe affect on the process."

Mr. Webb said he believed sufficient progress could only be achieved in six weeks from now, and not three as proposed in the declaration of intent.

Mr. Webb said he had "great difficulty" believing those parties which had promised their constituencies an election date by June 3 would be able to "hold their constituencies at bay" if negotiations dragged on.

ANC Opposes 'Golden Handshakes' for President's Council

MB1505064793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2031 GMT 14 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress]

[Text] The announcement by President F W de Klerk that members of the Presidents Council, which is to be abolished at the end of June will be entitled to tax free retirement packages continues the practice of golden handshakes for those who upheld apartheid.

We do not see the need for such payouts for members of the discredited Presidents Council due to its dissolution. Is the precedent being created whereby as apartheid institutions are dissolved, those who ran them are rewarded for the rest of their natural lives?

We demand transparency in the whole exercise. Tax-payers have a right to know how much of their money will be used for this purpose. They have a right to know who is to benefit, what amounts will be paid out and why there's tax exemption.

A full explanation in this regard is essential, particularly in the light of rampant bureaucratic abuse of funds and mismanagement on the one hand, and grinding poverty on the other.

NP Said To Accept AVU Principle of Self-Determination

MB1505064193 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 May 93 p 2

[Report by Chris Louw: "Buoyant Volksunie Planning Own Area"]

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] (AVU) is in a buoyant mood. After getting the National Party [NP] to concede to the principle of "the Afrikaner's right to self-determination", plans are already under way for an Afrikaner-dominated area with Pretoria as its centre.

The next step is to get the African National Congress [ANC] to also endorse this principle, the AVU's chief negotiator, advocate Chris de Jager, said this week.

Contact has already been made with the ANC to find a suitable date for discussing the issue.

De Jager—who is also the AVU's spokesman on justice—conceded that his movement's ideals would only be achieved if they, unlike most of the volkstaat [nation state] demands, were practical. He disclosed that an Afrikaner-dominated area is now being planned to stretch from Pretoria into the eastern Transvaal. Afrikaners will be in the majority in this area, he said, but there would be no racial discrimination or forced removals.

De Jager refused to disclose the exact boundaries of the Afrikaner area, saying that the AVU was still discussing the details with "countries which we expect to be our future neighbours". However, a map of the area was being drawn up and would be made public soon.

The Afrikaner-dominated area "will not necessarily be a federal or confederal state within the country", according to De Jager. "We don't want to give it a name or limit it to a specific concept. It will be something uniquely South African and its relationship with the rest of the country will also be unique."

Representatives of the AVU had a meeting with Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer on Tuesday in which, they say, Meyer conceded the "right of the Afrikaner nation to self-determination". The concession followed AVU threats that it would walk out of negotiations if its aspirations were thwarted before they could be discussed around the negotiating table.

Meyer's stance—he told a joint press conference that the National Party had no objection in principle to the AVU's ideal of Afrikaner self-determination as part of a federal dispensation—was afterwards described by AVU leader Andries Beyers as "an historic breakthrough".

However, the AVU is aware that it will need the support of other parties to the negotiations, including that of the ANC. According to De Jager, discussions were already on track with what he termed "the Natal area", which includes Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's kwa-Zulu.

Asked whether he expected to receive a sympathetic hearing from the ANC, De Jager said it was not the AVU's aim to "create revolution".

They would rather achieve their goal to get a "home base" for Afrikaners through negotiations. "If the ANC is not prepared to accept the reasonable aspirations of Afrikaners, there will not be peace in South Africa."

De Jager said the AVU could now claim to be the party representing Afrikaners. The National Party was "open for all" and could not serve the interests of a single population group any longer. "They stand for one new South Africa and one nation."

AVU youth leader Vorster Gauche told THE WEEKLY MAIL from Pretoria that there had been noticeably more public interest in the AVU in the last week and a half. He ascribed it to the influence of the four generals who have taken it upon themselves to mobilise the right, as well as

to the more militant mood in the CP, which tended to drive moderates away to the AVU.

Rightist parliamentarians area also taking renewed interest in the activities of the AVU.

Independent MP Koos van der Merwe said the concession that the AVU wrought from Meyer could not be underestimated. "I am really excited," he said.

NECC Summit on Education Ends; Resolutions Drawn Up

MB1505203193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938
GMT 15 May 93

[By Clive Govender]

[Text] Johannesburg May 15 SAPA—A range of resolutions to end the education crisis were drawn up and agreed to at a broad summit comprising various stakeholders at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg on Saturday [15 May].

It was decided at the "crisis summit", convened by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC), that examination fees—the issue which paralysed schooling and caused numerous pupil protests country-wide—be scrapped totally, and that pupils who had already paid be reimbursed.

The examination process should however continue "unhindered", the summit agreed.

On the issue of the occupation of white schools, the summit decided it would use those "institutions of learning" which were presently "under-utilised".

The summit called on the white community to take cognisance of the education crises, and to help resolve it.

A moratorium on further student fee increases should be imposed, and students should not be "denied access for financial reasons". Funding mechanisms should also be installed.

The summit further called for free political activity and the active involvement of the National Peace Committee.

A national negotiating education forum should be formed to deal immediately with the education impasse, it was resolved, and any unilateral government restructuring would be curtailed.

Regional and local education crisis summits will be held over the next two months to ensure wider consultation, with the summit's resolutions submitted to the government.

The summit document warned if the government did not meet the demands by May 24, a programme of mass action would follow.

A second summit would be convened within four months to "review the progress".

Earlier African National Congress [ANC] Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa said his organisation believed the crisis could have been avoided if the government had been prepared to deal with salient issues.

He said he saw no reason why pupils should pay exam fees, since "examinations are an integral part of the activities that constitute a school year".

"The ANC therefore endorses the call for scrapping of examination fees."

He conceded there were differing views, and called for a suspension of fees until a "negotiated solution" to the problem manifested itself.

The same principle applied to teachers' protests against the five per cent salary increase offered by the government. "We support the call for the reopening of negotiations around the salary issue."

The South African Democratic Teachers' Union [SADTU] called for a "living wage for underpaid teachers", and an end to rationalisation and retrenchment of teachers. The teacher union also demanded an end to cut-backs in education.

It said May 17-23 would be the "week of mass mobilisation and consultation". Parents and pupils would be "widely consulted" during the strike, a SADTU statement said.

ANC Human Resources spokesman Cheryl Carolus, meanwhile, hailed the summit as progressive and positive. She said the meeting shared a common concern about the "unequal distribution of resources" at many black schools.

The summit included representatives from white teachers' and parent organisations, student and teacher bodies, schools, technikons and political organisations.

It was convened to discuss a wide range of issues which were flashpoints in education, and to get input from the various role-players at a local level.

ANC Officials Intervene in Education Crisis Summit

MB1605104093 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 May 93 p 2

[By Charlene Smith]

[Text] Top ANC [African National Congress] officials intervened yesterday at an education crisis summit in an attempt to moderate demands by militant pupils and teachers for extreme action in support of their demands.

Braving ridicule and sharp criticism from the hundreds of delegates, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and deputy president Walter Sisulu urged delegates at

the summit in Johannesburg not to destroy education in the country or precipitate race war.

But late yesterday, the conference resolved to support demands for the occupation of "unused or under-utilised" formerly white schools from May 26.

The resolution was proposed by the SA [South African] Democratic Teachers Union and the ANC's Western Cape region.

But the resolution fell short of appeals by some militants for a general occupation of all white schools. The conference also called on the white community to take "visible and meaningful" action to help resolve the education crisis.

The conference also called for the scrapping of examination fees, opposed unilateral restructuring of the education system and called for the scrapping of Model C and related systems.

It called for them to be paid a living wage, supported the right of teachers to strike and demanded that the collective bargaining process be resumed.

Teachers, meanwhile, are due to go out on an "indefinite" strike from May 24.

A controversial resolution called for the withdrawal of the police and army and the re-opening of all closed institutions. It also demanded that arrested students should be released and charges against them dropped.

Speakers from both the Congress of SA Students and the SA Students Congress attacked the ANC's moderate approach.

Mr Ramaphosa said: "We can't have a campaign seen as anti-white, racist or reduced to confrontation between black and white." Nonetheless, he said the ANC would support the occupation of empty schools to highlight the crisis in black education.

But his appeal—"we can't allow 1993 to become another wasted year; we can't afford another 1976"—fell on deaf ears.

Addresses by the ANC and SA Communists Party leadership were met with snickers and dissatisfaction from some young people and teachers representing 144 organisations, gathered to participate in a national education crisis summit attended by approximately 600 delegates from around the country.

In the first sign of the ANC's lack of clout, the SA Democratic Teachers Union announced after the conference that 65,000 teachers from black, coloured and Indian schools would go on an indefinite strike from May 24 to protest against a five percent pay hike. They want 25 percent.

The strongest applause at the summit was reserved for those who advocated the occupation of empty or under-utilised white schools, including model A, B and D schools, which were seen as racially exclusive.

Education Minister Responds to SADTU Strike Decision

MB1605110893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 16 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by South African Communication Service on statement by Mr. Sam de Beer, minister of education and training]

[Text] I have noted with grave concern the decision announced through the media by the South African Democratic Teachers Union (SADTU) that it would embark on a strike as from May 24, 1993.

This is another tragedy in the chain of events that have been destabilising education since 1989 when the labour union movement entered the sphere of education. SADTU and its predecessors have a record of destruction unparalleled in the history of education in South Africa and perhaps in the world.

A strike is bound to create havoc in the education of black pupils. The decision is totally unwarranted and irresponsible. It is in direct conflict with the professional values and constructive purpose of education.

SADTU has failed in its attempts to create the impression of a reasonable organisation frustrated in its efforts to negotiate a deal with government. It has also failed to convince reasonable people that it was only going on strike as a last resort.

The department's efforts to speak with SADTU last week, were met with lame excuses and showed that SADTU had all along been intent on forcing a showdown about the issue of a salary adjustment.

SADTU's demands for a salary increase of 30 per cent across the board comes at a time when unemployment is at a record level, when there are consistent and forceful calls on government to keep public spending down and when the economy requires self-restraint and discipline.

By signing the memorandum of agreement SADTU has already formally agreed to abide by the law which states that any strike or go-slow by teachers is illegal. The Department of Education and training will take steps to prevent the fruitless expenditure of taxpayers money.

The decision by SADTU will exacerbate the problems existing in black schools and I condemn it in the strongest terms.

It shows that the SADTU membership is acting against the interests of all pupils who wish to go to school. It also shows that SADTU has little regard for pupils who

urgently need to prepare for the Standard 10 examinations at the end of the year, and who have indicated their wishes by registering for the examinations and paying examination fees.

In the past, collective action by SADTU was all too often accompanied by blatant intimidation of teachers whose professional integrity made it impossible for them to abandon their pupils.

About 11,000 out of 70,000 teachers employed by the Department of Education and training are paid-up members of SADTU.

I can only hope that sanity will prevail and that the tragic decision by SADTU would not lead to a loss of life and destruction of property. Issued on behalf of the minister of education and training.

COSAS Threatens To Step Up Student Protest Campaign

MB1605092693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] The Congress of South African Students [COSAS] has vowed to step up its protest campaign. [Words indistinct] at an education summit in Johannesburg yesterday attended by political parties, and teachers, and student bodies. COSAS President Moses Maseko said the pupils [words indistinct] for free and compulsory education. He condemned the government for ending negotiations [words indistinct] matriculation examinations entrance fees. [Words indistinct] we are going forward with our mass action and will intensify it on the streets in the weeks to come. The teachers' union, SADTU [South African Democratic teachers' Union], also decided on strike action from 24 May.

Broederbond Members 'Stampeding To Resign'

MB1605143793 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 16 May 93 p 5

[By David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] The once-mighty Afrikaner Broederbond [Brotherhood] is collapsing.

After wielding secret power over the country for decades, members are now stampeding to resign from the secret body, which has become an embarrassment to belong to in the new South Africa.

The remaining Broeders plan to become little more than a public debating club by the year's end.

Sources close to the secret organisation say members are falling over each other to resign. Disclosures this week about recent resignations are merely the tip of the iceberg.

Those who have publicised their resignations include President F.W. de Klerk's brother Wimpie, once a

leading light in the Broederbond, who hopes this disclosure will make him acceptable for appointment to the new SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board.

Top Afrikaner businessman Hendrik Sloet announced his resignation from the Broeders for the same reason. The rector-designate of Stellenbosch University, Andres van Wyk, has now also resigned, as has Flip Smit, his counterpart at the University of Pretoria, and Cas Crouse at RAU [Rand Afrikaans University].

Broederbond chairman Pieter de Lange this weekend disclosed drastic changes that will emasculate what is left of the once-fearsome secret Afrikaner male elite cabal that dominated the country in the apartheid years.

De Lange said Broederbond documents could soon be debated in public. This is a far cry from the sinister meetings in isolated farm buildings surrounded by top-of-the-range Mercs, where the Afrikaner elite used to meet to decide the country's future.

De Lange has also disclosed that the organisation was likely to change its name to the "Afrikanerbond". This means it will accept women and people of colour into its ranks.

But what all these changes really amount to is the effective destruction of any power the Broederbond may once have wielded, turning it into yet another cultural debating society, like the Rapportryers [Dispatch Riders—Afrikaans cultural organization].

"These are the last convulsions of the dying Broederbond. It's the end of the road for them," says former member Sampie Terreblanche, who resigned in 1989.

The Broederbond is collapsing just as it is about to commemorate its 75th anniversary. It was formed in 1918 as a secret brotherhood of Afrikaners still smarting from their defeat in the Anglo-Boer war, who saw themselves becoming second-class citizens in their own country.

While the Broederbond was born out of poverty to promote the cause of the Afrikaner underdog, it became a far more sinister body after the Nats [National Party] won power in 1948 and imposed apartheid.

It grew into the Afrikaner's ruling elite body which increasingly dominated political, economic and social development. Its members held top political, bureaucratic and economic positions.

F.W. de Klerk, another Broeder, has had a closer relationship with the Broederbond, using it as a think-tank and a sounding board for his policies.

But now, as Afrikaner power collapses, it has become a liability even to belong to the organisation which used to invite only the most powerful male Afrikaners into its secret ranks.

Brotherhood Reportedly To Change Image, Structure

MB1405150193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 14 SAPA—The Afrikaner Broederbond [Brotherhood—AB], the 75-year-old elite organisation credited with steering Afrikaner nationalism to economic and political power, is to change its image and structure.

According to the authoritative Afrikaans daily, DIE BURGER, the envisaged changes are so radical that the organisation will virtually disappear in its present form.

Members of the Broederbond's Executive apparently confirmed that the secretive organisation is to amend its constitution to pursue different goals with different methods.

In the past its secret nature has made it the target of political attacks and exposes and its chairmen credited with inordinate influence in the shaping of government policy.

However, its 20,000 members, all recruited through highly selective "invitation" from the leadership corps, insist that it is a purely cultural organisation.

Membership has long been regarded as an elitist privilege but since last year membership has fallen off sharply while some disinterest was evident.

According to sources quoted by DIE BURGER, the changes could result from the apparent loss of power and influence the AB will suffer in a new political dispensation. Veterans insisted however that after 75 years, the AB was re-evaluating its efficiency and shaping a new public role although this did not mean its meetings would be open, "or its membership roll tossed about the streets".

ANC Launches Recruitment Drive for Afrikaans-Speakers

MB1405160793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] A campaign by the ANC [African National Congress] to win the support of Afrikaans-speaking South Africans in the western Cape [Province] has begun with initial success. Their western Cape branch hosted a meeting in Parow to a jam-packed audience. There were strict security because of earlier threats by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to disrupt the meeting. One-hundred-and-fifty AWB members held their own meeting a short distance from the hall after being turned away from the meeting because they were carrying firearms. The meeting, which was mostly conducted in Afrikaans, was addressed by the ANC's western Cape leader, Dr. Allan Boesak, Mr. Wilhelm Verwoerd, grandson of Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, and Mr. Carl Niehaus.

ANC Releases Statement on SABC Board Selection Process

MB1405145693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325
GMT 14 May 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress]

[Text] The transition to democracy is a challenging process that demands questioning of what was accepted as the norm. Establishment of a transitional executive council, with multi-party sub-councils that assume joint control over security forces, the budget, etc will in itself be a turning point.

But nowhere has this been more apparent than in the public hearings under way to select a new board for the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation].

For the first time nomination to public office brings with it public scrutiny, public accountability and an awareness of the responsibility to all South Africans that such appointees have.

The process has, simultaneously, brought to light the extent of control that has been exerted to date, and how that has polarised and disinformed all South Africans.

The ANC [African National Congress] stands squarely for such public accountability and scrutiny, both now and in the future. Such scrutiny demands a completely different culture from those in office, and this is to be welcomed. The vigorous questioning of potential board members is essential to ensure competence, accountability and independence.

Building a democratic society from the legacy of an apartheid state will be [words indistinct] and difficult. The role of the public broadcaster is central to this. That is why it must be free from any undue party or sectoral influence, now and in the future.

Creation of Separate 'Coloured' State Discussed

MB1405193893 Johannesburg NEW NATION in
English 14-20 May 93 p 8

[Interview with Malcolm Lupton, geography lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand and general secretary of the National Liberation Front, by unidentified 'Face the Nation' reporter on the creation of a separate 'coloured state' in South Africa; place and date not given: "Fighting for a Coloured State"]

[Text] [New Nation] Why do you feel there is a need for a coloured homeland?

[Lupton] First of all, we are not campaigning for a homeland but a sovereign state. There are magisterial districts where the coloured people are in the majority and which form the basis for the establishment of a coloured state. These areas provide a good political and

economic base for the survival of such a state. It is in these areas that the coloured people's aspirations can best be served.

We are fighting for state power just like any political organisation. We are saying to the coloured people that there are few alternatives for us in the country. We can either be dragged into the current process towards a unified South Africa and see ourselves being marginalised, or we can fight for a sovereign state as an alternative to such an eventuality.

Coloured working class people have tremendous difficulties and a sense of insecurity. The coloured middle-class complains about discrimination in all economic areas. At universities coloureds are still under-represented. There is a general fear among most that our interests will not be well attended to now or in the future by any party or government.

[NN] Why a sovereign state for coloureds when negotiations are going on to end the concept of homelands?

[Lupton] I should make it clear that we are not calling for the continued existence of entities such as Bophuthatswana or the Ciskei. As far as we are concerned white minority rule is coming to an end. White supremacy is not what we are defending and the present homelands system forms the basis of white political power and the economic exploitation of the African people. We feel that the homelands, whether they like it or not, will be incorporated into South Africa.

We are calling for the fundamental partitioning of the country.

[NN] Are you planning to join the Concerned South Africans Group [Cosag] in order to advance your ideas for a coloured state?

[Lupton] No. We are fundamentally different to all those organisations or homelands which form Cosag.

It is important to note that the NLF [National Liberation Front] stands for practical politics and the interests and aspirations of coloured people. We are aware that coloureds are the minority of the population in the country, about 10 percent. But there are areas in the country where coloureds are in the majority. We feel these areas will provide a basis to secure the political interest of coloureds within an organised territory.

[NN] Which areas of the country are you looking at for the coloured state?

[Lupton] We are looking at those areas where the coloureds are the majority of the population—the western Cape, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Bloemfontein and other areas such as Upington. The precise borders of the state would be subject to negotiations.

We have three non-negotiable demands. One is that the state must consist of one piece of territory. It must be

economically viable and should have also have a reasonable proportion of mineral riches and resources.

We are not going to force anyone out of the territory. People who do not want to stay in the state would be allowed to leave. We are going to have a non-racial state where everybody is allowed, but coloureds will be in the majority.

We are going to struggle for it. We are going to mobilise the coloured people on a massive scale to support such a demand.

[NN] What forms of struggle will the NSF [as published] use?

[Lupton] We will use all legal methods of struggle at our disposal. But, we totally reject guerilla warfare. You are not going to see us forming something like Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; African National Congress military wing] (MK). However, we call on all coloured people to arm themselves. We see this as a democratic right of all citizens to possess and carry arms. They should get gun licences, go to shooting ranges and join the civil defence units. The point here is to make the coloured community more secure and upgrade their defence.

[NN] But why should the coloured community be armed if they are not going to engage in a war?

[Lupton] It is the fundamental right of every citizen to possess arms. There is tremendous insecurity within the coloured community. People are afraid and fear for the future. By arming themselves they will start to have a sense of security.

[NN] If a negotiated settlement is reached within a year, are you still going to call for a coloured state?

[Lupton] We will negotiate with the current and future government of the country about coloureds' self-determination. The talks will centre on the transfer of power to us and the demarcation of the land.

[NN] What is the NLF's current membership and where does it get its money?

[Lupton] We have about 600 members at this stage and we are continuing to receive application forms from people interested in joining our organisation.

We get our financial support from the R[Rand]5 membership fee, which represent a small fraction. Our biggest financial support comes from international organisations, the names of which I cannot reveal at this stage.

Country Allegedly Falsifies Nuclear Records

MB1405185693 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 May 93 p3

[Report by Simon Barber: "CIA Says SA Altered Records"]

[Text] Washington—Repeatedly caught flat-footed in their assessment of SA's [South Africa] nuclear weapons programme, members of the U.S. intelligence community are raising concerns through the media that Pretoria may have falsified records it gave to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] last year.

The records comprise a detailed log of the fissionable highly enriched uranium produced at Valindaba between the mid 70s and early 1990 for use in SA's now dismantled A-bombs.

According to the Washington Post, the CIA was tipped off last year that many of the documents were "altered or filled in" before they were given to the IAEA so that they would be consistent with Pretoria's claim to have produced about 400kg of highly enriched uranium.

The IAEA reportedly intends to test the ink and paper using in the documents to assess their age.

Some U.S. intelligence experts are asserting that Valindaba had the capacity to produce up to three times the amount of highly enriched uranium SA has admitted stockpiling.

There are suspicions that additional material may have been exported to other countries, including Israel, or hidden by officials opposed to dismantling the weapons programme.

Evidently exasperated, Atomic Energy Commission chief Waldo Stumpf told the Post: "We have given the IAEA very good records. I wish the CIA would come up with some findings or proper information so we can look into it."

Until the intelligence community is satisfied, it is unlikely the Clinton administration will agree to resume civilian nuclear exchanges and commerce with SA as required by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. One problem for Pretoria, says a nuclear industry source, is that certain production records are missing.

COSATU Demands Miner Protection Following Explosion Deaths

MB1505084293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0600 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] Flags are flying at half mast at the Middelbult Coal Mine near Secunda, where the last 3 bodies of the 53 miners killed underground have been found. The blast, which was probably caused by a methane gas explosion, killed men in the galleries 100 meters down in two of the mine's 10 sections.

Twenty-nine miners were killed in a methane explosion at the mine in 1985. Rescuers searched for more than 30 hours to account for the last of the missing miners, and as body after body was brought to the surface, hope faded that any survivors would be found at all.

It is not yet known how the miners were killed, whether by asphyxiation, the force of the explosion, or other causes. However, the main problem facing possible survivors and rescuers underground in these situations is a lack of oxygen. Because of this all miners start their shifts with an emergency bottle of oxygen that lasts 30 minutes. As it turned out, it was not enough.

Meanwhile trade unions are demanding drastic action to improve safety. The country's largest trade union, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], has called on the government to protect the lives of miners. It said the South African mining industry continued to be characterized by the search for profits at all costs.

One-hundred and sixty-six people have been killed and 2,000 injured in mine accidents so far this year.

Toll of Cape Town Squatter Camp Violence Grows

MB1505070893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2211 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 14 SAPA—Politically-motivated violence in the Crossroads and Browns Squatter Camp vicinity near Cape Town has left at least 10 people dead since March, and 55 homes completely destroyed. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Friday [14 May].

The Cape Town trauma centre for victims of violence and torture said at least 200 people had become refugees in the wake of the violence.

Twenty incidents of attempted murder and 33 armed attacks were reported at the same time. Most stemmed from a conflict over land and power between local leaders and their supporters.

The centre said many residents in the area were suffering from emotional distress and were living in constant fear of further attacks.

Electronics Industry Merger Announced

MB1405095793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2215 GMT 13 May 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by De Kock & Kerkhoff Communication Consultants]

[Text] A major new player in the South African electronics industry, with sales of more than R[and]600m [million], initial earnings of about R25m and 3,000 employees, is set to be created through the proposed merger of Sankorp Subsidiary Plessey Tellumat SA Ltd (PTSA) and Grinaker Electronics Ltd (Gel) from July 1.

The proposed merger will be achieved through a share issue by Plessey Tellumat through which Gel's parent, Grintek Ltd, will acquire a substantial minority stake in PTSA. The deal is subject to a due diligence investigation.

In a joint statement following a cautionary announcement to Grintek shareholders, Mr Derek Hunt-Davis, chairman of PTSA, and Mr Jack Saulez, chairman of Grintek, said PTSA will, subject to the necessary approvals, change its name to Plessey Grinel.

They said the involvement in a larger electronics group was in line with the strategic objectives of both Sankorp and Grintek.

Mr Hunt-Davis said PTSA and Gel were both leaders in their sectors of the electronics industry. PTSA was strong in telecommunications, broadcasting, traffic control, microwave products and components. Gel had carved a niche in radio voice and data communications, electronic defence and security, and industrial and mining instrumentation and control.

"The new company will be formed from complementary rather than competing businesses. It will continue to serve its existing customers and will retain its existing sources of technology.

"Substantial synergy will result from the newly merged operations. In particular PTSA's marketing skills will greatly assist in enabling Gel's technology to penetrate better commercial markets."

He said the new company would have a substantial technological base that would allow it to grow locally and internationally.

"The new group will spend over R70m a year on research and development, making it the largest non-government investor in technology development in South Africa."

Grintek Directors Tony Mitchell and Sybrand Grobbelaar, currently MD [managing director] of Gel, will join the PTSA board with Mr Saulez from July 1.

Mr Hunt-Davis will act as chairman of the merged company and Dr John Temple will continue as group MD, with Mr Grobbelaar becoming deputy MD.

Mr Saulez said the merger would open new opportunities to both parties, and add value to Grintek's investment in electronics.

"The merger meets our objectives of gaining an instant share of the telecommunications market and other key sectors in which we are not active."

Mr Grobbelaar said: "Our technical base and the marketing strengths of Plessey Tellumat will add a new dimension to the South African electronics industry. It will give the people in our development laboratories increased scope and enhance opportunities for all our staff."

Dr Temple said the merger would put the new company in a very strong position to expand exports.

"PTSA and Gel have co-operated in the past and our compatibility has been proven. We firmly believe Gel's technical strengths can be exploited through PTSA's

commercial capabilities and a significant change in direction for Gel can therefore take place."

17 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries
MB1805135593

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mass Action To Cause Black Education Collapse—Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 17 May in its page 6 editorial warns that teachers and radical student leaders are not going to listen to the African National Congress, ANC, "which should now be able to see what kind of militant attitude its mass action has inculcated in people: If you don't get your way, use mass action in an attempt to achieve it." **THE CITIZEN** points out that; the South African Democratic Teachers' Union, SADTU, has called a teacher strike from 24 May; the Congress of South African Students, COSAS, is to "intensify its mass protest against examination fees"; and the National Education Coordinating Committee, NECC, is to occupy white schools on 26 May. "The economy suffers because of ANC mass action; the education of Black pupils will suffer because of the chalk-down and other forms of mass action by teachers and students. The ANC and other organisations fear the collapse of Black education. It will be to the lasting

BUSINESS DAY

Teachers' Strike To End Meaningful Black Education—"There should be no doubt that a teachers' strike next week will put an end to any lingering hopes of meaningful schooling in black education this year," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 18 May. "Once the strike—said to be favoured by 90 percent of SA Democratic Teachers' Union members—is under way, the union will lose much of its leverage on government. What will it matter if the strike is settled or not when the situation in black schools is already out of control?"

SOWETAN

Hartzenberg To Lead CP Toward Confrontation—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 18 May states that the election of Ferdi Hartzenberg as the leader of the Conservative Party, CP, "does not augur well for the negotiation process." "Hartzenberg has made no secret of his desire to embrace the fascist Right and its predilection for violence. By electing Hartzenberg, the CP has signalled its intention to cross the line from negotiation to confrontation."

CAPE TIMES

More Cohesive Right Wing Provides Positive Spin-Offs—Anthony Johnson writes in the "Midweek Politics" column on page 6 of Cape Town **CAPE TIM**

Angola

UNITA Not To 'Commit Suicide' by Signing Peace Agreement

MB1705121393 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio
in English 1100 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] The Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement says it will not commit suicide in Abidjan by signing peace agreements detrimental to its interests and has appealed to the United Nations to deploy 5,000 peace-keeping soldiers in Angola to supervise the demobilization of both armies.

UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali had earlier said that if UNITA did not sign the peace agreement with the Angolan Government in Abidjan, the peace talks will be suspended. However, UNITA insists that it cannot bow to the government's demands that it unilaterally withdraw from a variety of towns and villages unless a large peace-keeping force is in Angola. It said government forces have killed nearly 30,000 UNITA supporters since October last year and that it wanted guarantees concerning the safety of its members. Angolan officials in Luanda say the government's delegation in Abidjan is ready and willing to sign a peace agreement with UNITA.

They said Dr. Butrus-Ghali's call for UNITA to sign a peace agreement is supported by American President Bill Clinton, who told American observers in Abidjan to put pressure on the UNITA delegation to sign the agreement.

Insists on Deployment of UN Troops

MB1705194693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] The Abidjan talks have reached the crossroads. Today, the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola held separate meetings with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the government, and the mediators. This afternoon Margaret Anstee was scheduled to talk over the phone with Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali to brief him about the conversation she had with Dr. Savimbi.

The outstanding issue at the Abidjan talks is point No. 11. UNITA believes that overcoming that issue depends on the deployment of UN troops. Speaking to Radio France International, Dr. Valentim said:

[Begin Valentim recording] The blue helmets should have a specific mandate in terms of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [words indistinct] that is a fundamental element in the monitoring of the cease-fire. We are demanding a complete review of point No. 11. This point can only be implemented if the blue helmets are in place in order to prevent the continuation of the war.

Another issue that needs clarification is the reinstatement of state administration. So far, the government has not given a concrete response about UNITA's role at the

central, provincial, and local levels. These issues [words indistinct] have not yet been discussed. [end recording]

Valentim Discusses UN 'Ultimatum'

MB1705091193 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 May 93

[Telephone interview with Jorge Valentim, chief negotiator of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in Abidjan, by Akwe Amuso; first paragraph is studio introduction; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The UN secretary general, Butrus Butrus-Ghali, has sent a message to the leader of the rebel's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, Jonas Savimbi, to sign the Abidjan Protocol, the peace agreements which UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government have been negotiating in the Ivorian capital, Abidjan, for the past month, and which is aimed at ending the civil war in Angola; and the Abidjan talks have been suspended pending a response from Mr. Savimbi. The UN had thought that both sides were on the verge of signing the agreement last week after they had consulted with their leaders. On the line to Abidjan, Akwe Amuso spoke to Jorge Valentim who heads the UNITA delegation to the peace talks and she asked him if he thought that the call to sign the peace treaty was an ultimatum from the UN.

[Valentim] First of all, the message came one month after all negotiations and he is supposed to contact the two sides. If it is an ultimatum, I think it is unilateral position. We are not obstructing the peace in Angola. UNITA is helping. Therefore, there could not be a ultimatum from secretary general to President Savimbi.

[Amuso] But by sending a message only to UNITA, he is basically saying, is he not, that it is UNITA who is holding up this process?

[Valentim] Well, I didn't know that he sent only a message to our side. But if it is the case, I think, until now, there is a time, until we have the next meeting to send another message to President dos Santos and to other personalities. I want to mention that the government until now is not giving correct answers to national reconciliation. Therefore, the secretary general needs more information. We are ready to give our point of view.

[Amuso] But the world has been given the impression that the only obstacle now to a signing is that UNITA is refusing to agree to a symbolic withdrawal from some of the towns it has taken. Is that correct?

[Valentim] No, it is not correct. The problem is that who will control any movement of troops? The document on 1st of May, on page three on number nine, the observers, they say clear [as heard] initiation of the new mandate of the United Nation with the presence of peace-keeping force. But last document mentioned just the initiation of

the new mandate of the United Nations. What we are asking: any movement of forces should have a guarantee of United Nations forces.

[Amuso] So, you are saying that an earlier version of the protocol included a guarantee that the UN would put in blue helmets and that the present version that you are being asked to sign, does not include that guarantee?

[Valentim] Completely. I am categorical [as heard]. Even I can mention the day. This new document didn't have any single paragraph mention initiation of the new mandate of United Nations with the peace-keeping forces.

[Amuso] Is that the only thing that is worrying you?

[Valentim] No, worrying me also, it is necessary that an extension of administration in some provinces should have a governor from UNITA, and we accept this principle, but the government, they have no real answer.

[Amuso] So, let me make sure I have understood. You want a clearer guarantee from the United Nations that it will put in the blue helmets force and you also want some governorships to be given to UNITA before you will agree to sign?

[Valentim] Indeed.

[Amuso] You know, you have been there now for a month, trying to sort all this out. The world has been given the impression that you were on the point of agreement. Now, you are saying that such substantive issues have not even been sorted out?

[Valentim] Now, we are just disagreeing on the practical side. The [words indistinct] well, theoretically, we agree. Therefore, when you talk about one month, I think if we are discussing one month, it means that we are discussing business. Now, it is necessary to conclude very well this business. I think we are just avoiding to face the problem that took long time. For our side, I think we have just a couple of days provided calmly, pragmatically, we will finish very well our jobs [sentence as heard].

Government Delegation Returns for 'Consultations' 17 May

MB1805073493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] The government delegation to the peace talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, returned to Luanda last evening for consultations with President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The presence of the government delegation in Luanda for the third time since the beginning of the talks on 12 April, comes after UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi requested the suspension of talks for a period of one week, with the objective of explaining military commanders issues connected with the cease-fire.

Higinio Carneiro, government spokesman at the peace talks, said the government will not soften further its

stand and it does not agree with the suspension of the peace talks for one week. The government spokesman said at the 4 February International Airport yesterday that the suspension should not exceed two days. This stand is also supported by Ms. Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola.

The main differences at the peace talks are connected with Point 11 which advocates the withdrawal of UNITA forces from positions which they currently occupy. Jorge Valentim, UNITA representative at the peace talks in Abidjan, said the immediate withdrawal of UNITA troops from occupied areas in Angola was unacceptable. He therefore suggests the barracking of forces instead of withdrawal.

Sources close to the troika of observers have said that this body stands firm not to alter even a comma in the 15th version of the Abidjan Protocol. At the international level, UNITA is experiencing diplomatic pressure to review its stand which clearly contradicts resolutions 804 and 811 adopted by the UN Security Council.

Chief Negotiators Discuss Impasse at Abidjan Talks

MB1705205193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] There is still no way out of the Abidjan talks. In Angola, at the United Nations, in Portugal, Russia, and the United States everybody is still holding heated discussions. Amid skepticism and optimism, Isidro Sanhanga reports from Abidjan:

[Begin recording] [Sanhanga] The plenary session that was scheduled to begin at 1000 [0900 GMT] today, failed to materialize. Instead, there were bilateral meetings between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegations and UN's Ms. Margaret Anstee. First, Margaret Anstee met with the UNITA delegation.

[UNITA chief negotiator Jorge Valentim] So far, we have been trying to deal with Point No. 11 and our views on the reinstatement of state administration.

[First unidentified reporter] Does the referee say that the game will continue?

[Valentim] Yes, the game will continue. A referee cannot abandon the whistle. The referee must take part in the game and use her brains. I saw how it worked in Portugal where Dr. Durao Barroso moved in all directions. He even fetched a plane to meet various officials. That is how we managed to sign the Bicesse Accords. It was a headache and Dr. Durao Barroso worked very hard. Mr. Cohen also helped a lot.

[Reporter] Dr. Valentim, could one say that this morning UNITA scored a political victory?

[Valentim] No, no. There is no question of victory. We are still working and all I want is to encourage the mediators to continue working.

[Sanhanga] Afterward, Ms. Margaret Anstee met with the government delegation.

[Government chief negotiator Higino Carneiro] Dr. Anstee rescheduled the plenary meeting based on indications from the UN secretary general. She decided to hold bilateral consultations in view of the telephone calls Dr. Jonas Savimbi made to the UN secretary general, to President Houphouet-Boigny and the Ivorian foreign minister. Obviously, Dr. Savimbi might have spoken to his delegation in Abidjan.

All we know is that Dr. Savimbi asked for time in order to explain specific issues to his commanders. The UN special representative wanted to know our position.

[Second unidentified reporter] What is your position?

[Carneiro] Well, we do not wish in any way to create difficulties for UNITA. If UNITA needs time, then we feel that it should be given time.

[Third unidentified reporter] How long?

[Carneiro] It should not go beyond two days. Of course, we have given our views which are still (?preliminary). In any event, we still have to consult Luanda in order to find out what the central authorities think about the situation and what their decisions are.

We know that after she met with us, the UN special representative will talk to the UN secretary general to find out what steps to take next. She said that the secretary general feels that the six or seven days requested by Dr. Savimbi were too long. Whereas we have been here for practically 35 days, and considering that UNITA took about a week to consult its (?leadership), I feel that UNITA will come to a conclusion shortly.

We have gathered that during the UNITA delegation's conversation with the special representative, its problem concerned the chronology of principles. We do not know why UNITA has taken that attitude because we must first accept the principles and sign them. Before we do that, however, we ought to classify and schedule those principles. Once that is done, a document could be signed. Afterward, we should deal with the annexes to the accord, following the correct order. Naturally, we would start with the UN mandate because this is a question that deserves our attention. Afterward, we would draft the regulations of the military commission that would monitor the cease-fire. Then we would deal with the new statutes of the Joint Political and Military Commission. That would require new regulations. We would also deal with the status of Dr. Savimbi and the annex relating to national reconciliation. Finally, we could deal with the security of senior UNITA officials who would neither join the government nor the parliament.

So, in general that is what we will continue to defend at the talks. In any event, we have not clearly understood what UNITA wants. It might be necessary for us to talk to UNITA, though I do not think that that will be necessary. We feel that after the special representative's

meeting with UNITA, the observers, and ourselves, we should have a plenary session. Perhaps it could be held this afternoon.

[Fourth unidentified reporter] Does the government still believe that there is no need for a bilateral meeting with UNITA?

[Carneiro] No. What for? We could hold a bilateral meeting as soon as the principles have been signed, after having being classified and scheduled. We will only have a bilateral meeting to deal with the annexes to the document once the principles have been signed and approved at a plenary session.

[Sanhanga] So far, there is no indication that the impasse created by UNITA over Point No. 11 of the Abidjan Protocol will be resolved. The government delegation has taken advantage of the pause in the negotiations and will return to Luanda tomorrow. [end recording]

Observers Comment on U.S. Congressmen's Letter

MB1805101293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] lobbies in the United States have failed because the cause defended in Angola by the MPLA-PT is far from the democratic pillars and subsequently contrary to the new world political order. This was the reaction of Angolan political observers in the city of Ndalatando, Cuanza Norte Province, today.

According to the observers, the Black Caucus [preceding two words in English] in the House of Representatives which supports the Futungo de Belas Palace, does not know what is taking place in Angola. The observers said categorically that no democrat in the world can be the advocate of a regime which manipulated elections, killed peace negotiators, and violated Option 3 of the Bicesse Accords which prevented UNITA and the MPLA-PT from obtaining weapons from abroad. The observers said in conclusion that to support this gang is tantamount to waging war against democracy. They said the official policy of the Clinton administration is more prudent because it gives priority to the search of peace.

Heavy Fighting Reported in Cuanza Sul After Talks Deadlock

MB1705163693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Heavy fighting has broken out in northern Angola between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and government forces following the deadlock at the peace talks in Abidjan in Ivory Coast where the two sides in the conflict have failed to reach a peace agreement. Nearly all UNITA positions in northern Angola are reported to be under attack from government forces. Heavy fighting has also been reported in the central Cuanza Sul Province.

Meanwhile, a UN mediator at the peace talks in Abidjan, has said that UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, has telephoned the UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, about the UN chief's direct appeal for peace in Angola. Details about the telephone call have not been revealed.

In another development, UNITA has criticized emergency aid operations of the UN World Food Program in Angola, saying aid is only being distributed in government-held areas.

UNITA Reports MPLA Military Operations in North

MB1705204293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] The Abidjan peace talks are still under way, but in northern Angola the Luanda government has been intensifying its military operations with the aim of occupying National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled positions. Felix Miranda, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports Luanda is resorting to various tactics to infiltrate UNITA-controlled areas. To that end, Luanda is even using the territory of the neighboring Republic of Zaire.

[Begin Miranda recording] Good evening, dear listeners. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has never wanted a cease-fire accord for our country. At a time when everything seemed to be heading for a conclusion in Abidjan, the MPLA has intensified its offensives on the ground. It has increased its attempts to occupy UNITA-controlled areas in northern Angola at all costs. After its thwarted attempt to reoccupy Ndalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province, the MPLA issued a decree signed by Eduardo dos Santos, its president, informing its consulate in Matadi, in the Bas Zaire Province of the Republic of Zaire, of the need to infiltrate People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops with the aim of attacking UNITA-controlled (Cuela), Luvo, and [name indistinct] Districts.

This dangerous operation could have extremely serious consequences for Zaire and for Angola. In order to carry it out, the MPLA has sent subversion and [word indistinct] experts to Kinshasa. They are: Major Raul Magalhaes and Captain Sebastiao Lima of the Futungo de Belas Palace operations office.

Our source reports Messrs. Joao Lama, Pedro Goncalves, and David Lau, all residing in Bas Zaire Province, on the border with Angola, have been placed in charge of that clandestine operation to infiltrate FAPLA men into our country from Boma and Matadi. Those men would then attack (Unoqui) and Pedra do Feitico. Salva, a Ministry of State Security official, is also involved in that sinister operation. He has moved from Cabinda Province to the Republic of Zaire. He is residing in [name indistinct] on a permanent basis.

Other independent sources say some 150 Riot Police troops are in Mbanza-Ngungu, in the Republic of Zaire.

They had fled from Mbanza- Congo and Soyo. Those men are also preparing to attack Mbanza-Congo and [name indistinct] District. In line with this scenario, and to avoid any serious consequences, the office of the [words indistinct] (?General Staff) hereby warns the competent Zairian authorities, notably those in Bas Zaire Province, to take measures to avoid the worst. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in (Unoqui), Luvo, and other areas have been warned to respond to any attempted aggression by the FAPLA forces. [end recording]

Lesotho

Statistics Bureau Figures Show Drop in Inflation Rate

MB1505162593 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 15 May 93

[Text] A report from the Bureau of Statistics in Maseru states that the inflation rate has decreased from 19.4 percent in October 1992 to 18.8 percent in January 1993. According to the report, in January 1991 the inflation rate was 15.8 percent and when recorded again in July the same year it had risen to 18.4. The report noted that consumer prices for food, beverages, tobacco, clothing and footwear, rent, fuel and power, furniture, household operation, transport and communications, and other services rose by 4.2 percent from October 1992 to January 1993.

Malawi

President Banda Accepts Single Ballot Voting System

EA1805093693 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 18 May 93

[Text] His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda, has directed that one ballot box system of voting be used in the forthcoming national referendum to be held on the 14th of next month. In a radio broadcast to the nation last night, the life president explained that the directive follows [words indistinct] UN (?proposals) [words indistinct].

In his speech the life president said the UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus-Ghali, was concerned about (?the consequences) [words indistinct] the referendum [passage indistinct].

In his speech, the life president said it was important that the referendum be considered free and fair by the international community. He said, in the same spirit (?of a) free and fair national [word indistinct], he had allowed freedom of speech, association, assembly [passage indistinct].

Government Official Urges People To Vote for Single Party

MB1705055193 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 16 May 93

[Text] The treasurer general of the Malawi Congress Party, Honorable John Tembo, has appealed to people in Dedza to massively support the Malawi Congress Party in the national referendum to be held next month. Hon. Tembo, who is also minister of state in the President's Office, was speaking at Machisi area party branch in Dedza today when he addressed a public meeting. He explained that voting for the continuation of the single party system would ensure continued unity, peace, and progress in the country. Hon. Tembo also advised the people not to be misled by multiparty advocates, who he says, only wanted to bring confusion in the country.

Amnesty International Warns Pro-Democracy Campaigners

MB1805101593 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] The human rights group Amnesty International says pro-democracy campaigners in Malawi's June referendum are likely to face attacks, death threats and prosecution.

The London-based WATCHDOG said in a report that regulations appearing to protect free speech for campaign participants are deeply ineffective. Amnesty said unless the Malawi Government takes urgent steps to guarantee basic human rights, the referendum cannot be considered fair if people of Malawi voted on June 14th on whether to change to multiparty rule. Amnesty has been refused access to Malawi for almost 29 years by Life President Kamuzu Banda after alleging serious human rights abuses there for many years.

Mozambique

PCN Officials Say Talks With Renamo 'Productive'

MB1705132793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Two members of the National Convention Party, PCN, leadership who met with the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leadership in Maringue last Friday [14 May], described the meeting as productive and very important. Abel Mabunda and Lutero Simango met with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama who was heading a delegation which included Vicente Ululu, Renamo secretary general, and Raul Domoingos, Renamo's head at the Supervision and Control Commission. Lutero Simango told MEDIAFAX that the meeting centered on the democratization process in the country which, according to him, should not only depend on the government and Renamo. He said the democratic process should involve all existing political forces and the

civilian society and accordingly the PCN demands an active role, and without favor, in the national political arena. The PCN was the first Mozambican party to hold talks with Renamo at its General Headquarters in Maringue, Sofala Province.

Frelimo Official Says Renamo Forcibly Recruiting Members

MB1705132693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Alberto Sarande [name as heard], first secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party committee in Manica Province, has once again accused the Mozambican National Resistance [Renamo] of using coercive measures in recruiting members. Sarande said these methods contradict the democratic spirit and constitute a violation of the Rome Peace Accords. Addressing Frelimo members and sympathizers at Tetafrica Company, Sarande also accused Renamo of infiltrating its cadres in the three urban areas of Chimoio with the aim of sowing confusion among the people.

UNDP Gives \$700,000 for Electoral Process

MB1605212593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 May 93

[Text] The United Nations Development Program [UNDP] gave Mozambique about \$700,000 within the framework of technical assistance to the electoral process. The document was signed in Maputo today between the Mozambican Government and the UNDP. According to the project, the UNDP will [words indistinct] technical team which will support the National Electoral Commission and the Electoral Administration Secretariat in planning and coordinating the electoral process. The project which is stipulated in the General Peace Accord will also help the electoral authorities to collect funds from donors to carry out activities connected with the training of electoral agents, among other things. The document was signed by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso and UNDP representative in Maputo (Eric Moore).

Namibia

Government Warns Transnamib To Speed Up Affirmative Action

MB1505064693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Windhoek May 14 SAPA—The Namibian Government on Friday [14 May] issued a firm warning to transport parastatal Transnamib to speed up affirmative action or face statutory and constitutional action.

The entire top structure of Transnamib, including six general managers, three senior managers and 18 managers, is white. Several top managers are South Africans with permanent residence permits in Namibia.

A statement from the cabinet said the views Transnamib MD [managing director] Francois Uys expressed this week seriously militated against government's affirmative action policy.

Mr Uys had confirmed that Transnamib was committed to affirmative action, but would not lower its standards for the sake of it, a Transnamib spokesman said.

The cabinet reminded Transnamib that government was its majority shareholder.

"Cabinet will not hesitate to utilise the constitutional and statutory instruments at its disposal to remedy the situation."

The Transnamib spokesman said the parastatal saw the implementation of affirmative action as a long term project, not a short term exercise, and was engaged in a personnel development programme for "non-whites".

Police Conclude Investigation of SWAPO Activist's Death

MB1705202893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1525 GMT 17 May 93

[Text] Windhoek May 17 SAPA—Four years after the assassination of prominent SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] advocate Anton Lubowski, police have concluded their investigation and handed their docket to an inquest magistrate.

Mr Lubowski, a rising star in the SWAPO hierarchy, was gunned down outside his home on 12 September, 1989.

THE NAMIBIAN newspaper on Monday claimed in a front-page story that plans to kill Mr Lubowski were hatched by high-ranking officials of the SWA [South West Africa] Police and Defence Force.

It said many of them were still employed by the Namibian Police and Namibian Defence Force. Among the officers named by THE NAMIBIAN was one who played a role in investigating Mr Lubowski's murder.

The allegations are believed to have come to light in affidavits made by two former policemen serving sentences for robbery, theft and arson.

Two of the officers had denied any role in the killing, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Police on Monday declined to comment on the inquest docket, saying the matter was sub judice. The investigation into Mr Lubowski's assassination remained open, spokesman Chief Inspector Sean Geyser said.

He said the police investigation had taken so long because investigators kept on having to follow up new evidence.

Soon after Mr Lubowski's murder, Irishman Donald Acheson, described as a mercenary employed by the

Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), was arrested and detained for several months but released when authorities could not extradite certain CCB operatives from South Africa to stand trial.

Namibia's National Society for Human Rights said on Monday the onus was on officials implicated in Mr Lubowski's murder to "prove beyond reasonable doubt" that they had nothing to do with the assassination.

Swaziland

Pudemo To Start Civil Disobedience Campaign

MB1505142093 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER in English 15 May 93 p 1

[By Shaka Gina]

[Text] The People's United Democratic Movement [Pudemo] has resolved to stop negotiations with the government and resort to a massive civil disobedience campaign which will culminate in the holding of mass rallies all over the country.

The organisation will further call on its people to boycott the forthcoming elections and expose the authorities of this country to the international community for the lie that the country would be democratized when in fact they were in a conspiracy of strengthening institutions of oppression and repression.

These resolutions were made last week in an extraordinary congress held by the organisation in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Confirming the congress, the Secretary to the organisation, Mr Dominic Mngomezulu noted that the congress convened it on the basis of urgency.

He said the congress comprised delegates from the four regions of the country.

He said that the urgency in convening the congress was due to the unfolding socio-political development of democratizing the country, which has become a cause of concern to the public.

Mr Mngomezulu observed that his organisation then resolved that there should be a congress where resolutions regarding this situation were to be made.

He charged that democratizing the country was futile, following that there was no environment in which the country would be democratized.

Mr Mngomezulu charged that as state of emergency was still in force and the banning of political parties, political meetings and the freedom of expression regarding political views, efforts to democratize the country would prove futile.

Mr Mngomezulu further noted that the socio-political climate was deliberately created by those in authority to induce citizens into silence.

He said if the democratization process was genuine, the government would have long taken care of the Nkhamba Impi [Warriors] and the practice of former Prime Minister, Prince Bhhekimphi, who is also chief of Nkhamba and is allegedly threatening some of his subjects with eviction without substantive reasons.

Mr Mngomezulu further noted that some authorities within government were unfairly dismissing people from their jobs because they were affiliated with political parties.

"After noting these irregularities within government, who in his right mind would be deceived that sincere democracy would take place in the country," he observed.

"We have called for a national referendum in all honesty, but the authorities are totally refusing."

King's Envoy Extends Invitation for SADC Summit

MB1505102193 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] His Majesty's special envoy, Foreign Affairs Minister George Mamba, has already delivered the king's invitations to Tanzanian and Kenyan presidents to come to Swaziland for the SADC [Southern African Development Community] summit. The king's envoy is presently reported to be in Malawi today, where [word indistinct] expected to deliver the king's invitation to Malawi's head of state. Mr. Mamba leaves Malawi on Sunday for Cairo, Egypt, to deliver the king's invitation to Egyptian President Mubarak. During the course of next week His Majesty's special envoy will deliver the king's invitations to Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Namibian Head of State Sam Nujoma. He is expected home on the 24th of May. The heads of states are being invited for the SADC summit which will be combined with His Majesty's Birthday Celebrations and the 25th Independence anniversary to be held in Swaziland later in the year.

Commissioner Launches Branch of International Police

MB1605152293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 16 May 93 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Police Join IPA"]

[Text] The Royal Swaziland Police this week launched the Swaziland branch of International Police Association [IPA], a world-wide recognised organisation whose headquarters is based in London, England.

The branch was launched this week by the Police Commissioner, Mr Sandile Mdziniso at police headquarters.

He was elected president of the Swaziland branch of IPA and his deputy, Mr Mnguni Simelane was elected First Vice President.

Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr Isaac Magagula in charge of administration and training, was elected secretary general while Woman Superintendent Anastacia Mdlalose was elected treasurer.

Swaziland joined 55 other European and African countries in the IPA to become the 56th member state of IPA.

During the launching of the branch, South African Police were represented by four members of IPA who are police officers by profession.

The South African Police IPA also donated E[Emalangeni]1,000 to the newly formed Swaziland brand of IPA during its launching.

The four acted as facilitators by virtue of the fact that South Africa being a member to IPA for a long time and a neighbouring country to Swaziland would help the local branch grow and prosper.

The launching was attended by senior police officers from the local force, staff associations representatives.

This was confirmed by Acting Police Pro, Woman Sub/Inspector Lekina Magagula this week.

She said IPA is an independent body made up of members of the police service, whether on active duty or retired and without distinction as to rank, sex, race colour, language or religion.

"Its purpose is to create bonds of friendship and to promote international cooperation.

"It is committed to the principles set out in de [as published] Universal declaration of human rights as adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

"Its aims include the development of cultural relations amongst its members, a broadening of their general knowledge, and an exchange of professional experience.

"In addition, it seeks to foster mutual help in the social sphere and to contribute within the limits of its possibilities to the peaceful co-existence of different peoples and to the preservation of world peace."

Zambia

Chiluba on Transforming OAU 'Decolonization' Committee

MB1505053793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Zambian President Frederick Chiluba says the Decolonization Committee of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, should be turned into the Democratization Committee. Mr. Chiluba said in Lusaka the

Democratization Committee would broaden participation in government which was vital for the development of the continent. Mr. Chiluba added that he was not in favor of foreign troops coming to Africa to solve its conflicts. He said it was unfortunate that Africa had had to rely on the United States to render assistance in Somalia when it could have been done by Africans. Mr. Chiluba was speaking when he received an invitation from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to attend next month's OAU summit conference in Cairo.

Zimbabwe

CIO Agents Attend Journalists' Meeting

MB1505081693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214
GMT 14 May 93

[Text] Harare May 14 SAPA—It says something hopeful about political change in a third world, African country when agents of a feared government secret service unit can be shooed out of a meeting of journalists.

On Friday morning, about 30 journalists at a meeting on the merits of setting up a press council were surprised to hear from Cephas Msipa, a trustee of the organisation convening the meeting, that there were two members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) present.

The CIO is the shadowy body of unknown thousands of armed men and women spread throughout the country as the covert eyes and ears of President Robert Mugabe's office, voted R[and]40 million a year in a budget that the auditor-general is not allowed to inspect.

Its officers have been associated repeatedly with the killing and assault of critics of the government, and police have often spoken of the refusal of their colleagues

to investigate crime when they hear of the alleged involvement of the dreaded "C-Ten."

Mr Msipa's announcement sparked immediate consternation. Inspection showed no one had registered under CIO. After debate, he took a vote on whether the gathering should allow the two young plainclothes men to stay on.

"You can't vote," he said, when the two put up their hands in support of their presence.

Twelve said they didn't mind the agents being there and 10 said they did, so Mr Msipa took an early adjournment for tea to discuss the issue with the two. Resuming after tea, Mr Msipa asked each person in the room to identify themselves and who they represented.

When it came to their turn, the agents said their names, adding in muffled tones, "president's office". Mr Msipa then noted that he was loathe, as a trustee of an organisation dedicated to freedom of information, to deny people access to information.

He said he had spoken to the agents during the tea break, and they had agreed they should leave the meeting.

"Now I see they are still here," said Mr Msipa. "We have a slight problem. I would ask you to honour your word." The agent with a jacket with checks louder than his companion's said they had come as members of the public, and not as officials of the CIO.

"We were not going to originate anything," he protested. He said "thank you" and they left, quietly, and the meeting continued.

"I have never seen anything like that where a body of people take a democratic vote to decide whether government spies should be allowed to be present," said a Western diplomat present.

Nigeria

Babangida Reiterates Handover in Aug 'Irreversible'

*AB1705215993 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] The August date for a handover to a democratically elected government by the present administration is irreversible. President Ibrahim Babangida restated this at the first graduation of senior military officers of the National War College [NWC] in Lagos. He noted that the military—being committed to civil rule—cannot betray the wish of the generality of Nigerians by unnecessarily prolonging its stay. State House Correspondent Biyi Alabi has the report:

[Alabi] President Babangida, who was accompanied to the ceremony by the Senate president, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu, said much of the furor on his regime's pursuit of the transitional program derived from improper understanding of the program's import as well as the relevant decrees.

[Begin Babangida recording] Those who argue that the transition has been taking too long, or that the military has a hidden agenda, or that the military just wants to hang on to power ad infinitum fail to grasp the qualitative difference between our own transition and transition to democracy elsewhere. Our preference, based on an historical analysis of our nation's political experience, is for a gradualist approach to constitutional and sociopolitical engineering which admits of errors, but also promises correction in the search for the ideal society. [end recording]

The president descended heavily on what he referred to as chorusters of the military-will-not-go tune, saying they propagate untruths and agitate Nigerians to oppose the military:

[Begin Babangida recording] They come in the main from the ranks of those who are in search of martyrdom and other form of heroism. These chorusters betray a particular form of status anxiety, or a perception of loss of status. They deny credit to others for the fear that it detracts from their own records of achievement. Significantly, they are haunted by their own failures and or a reluctance to admit of those failures. They were right, and every other person is wrong. They did well—exceptionally well—and therefore nobody could or should match their level of competence. [end recording]

President Babangida, who reemphasized the military's commitment to handing over in August, took time to intimate Nigerians on the much talked about Section 54 of Decree 13, which he said had been in all the electoral laws and decrees guiding elections since the Second Republic. President Babangida said the section is similar and, perhaps, more democratic than Section 154, subsection 1, of the Electoral Act No.8, passed into law by the senate and house of representatives of the Second Republic.

To his colleagues in uniform, the president asked them to prepare for a democratic civilian succession, to which they must be subordinate as obtained in all democratic societies. He said the international environment was no longer receptive of any form of military rule, and that members of the Armed Forces must defend and protect Nigeria's fledgling democracy. President Babangida, who took responsibility for all decisions of his administration, said the military cannot afford to be indifferent to its succession, since its intervention was to correct misdeeds of the civilian administration.

Two main reasons for the establishment of the NWC about a year ago were: to promote a politically sophisticated military which will help sustain civil rule and to conserve foreign exchange spent to train officers overseas. The chairman of the governing board of the college, General Sani Abacha, urged future leaders to continue to build and improve upon the performance of the college. The commandant, Lieutenant General Ladikpo Dia, said participants were trained to be broad-minded, knowledgeable, and clear about their roles in a democratic setting.

Thirty graduates from the three services were presented with diploma certificates, after which Group Captains Ojibara and Cole received special awards for their exemplary performance during the 11-month course. From the NWC, Lagos, Biyi Alabi, NTA News.

Shonekan Describes 'Successful' Visit to France

*AB1605184993 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 15 May 93*

[Text] The head of government, Chief Ernest Shonekan, has described his visit to France as successful. Correspondent Mohammed Kudu Abubakar has details of the visit.

[Begin recording] The head of government gave this assessment of the talks he had with press and government officials and members of the Paris Club at a press conference with a cross-section of French journalists. While describing the talks as positive, Chief Ernest Shonekan emphasized that any rescheduling of debts must be accompanied by substantial reduction of the debts for it to make an impact on the Nigeria's economic recovery program. In addition to discussions with the Paris Club chairman, the head of government has held talks with the French prime minister, Mr. Edouard Balladur. The delegation had also met with the French minister of industry, telecommunications and external trade, Mr. Gerard Longuet; the French foreign minister, Mr. Alain Juppe, and that of the economy, Mr. Edmond Alphandery. Chief Ernest Shonekan had also addressed a cross-section of the French industrialists, clearly urging them to invest more in Nigeria (?in view of the fixed and desirous) real incentives already put in place to attract investors in the country. This include a (?pioneer) status for new investors in addition to a tax holiday for the period of five to seven years, depending on the project.

The head of government also spoke of the need for the proposed Franco-Nigeria Joint Commission to take off soon. It is to facilitate mutual transaction between both countries. Chief Shonekan also assured the French industrialists that government has introduced measures to deal with banks making illegal profits from dealings in foreign exchange. He added that everything would be done to deal with all forms of crime in order to improve the country's image abroad. In this vein the secretary for foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu, who is on the head of government's entourage, disclosed that a new decree will be promulgated soon to deal with crime and smuggling, particularly along the Nigeria-Benin Republic border.

Last night, Chief Shonekan addressed the Nigerian community in Paris at a reception organized in his honor by the Nigerian Embassy. While urging Nigerians in France to be good ambassadors, Chief Shonekan informed them of the progress of the transition program and efforts being made to revamp the nation's economy. He also asked those abroad with capital to come home and invest. [end recording]

Finance Minister Says IMF, World Bank Not To Run Economy

*AB1705103593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 15 May 93*

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic development, Mr. Oladele Olashore, has said that the Federal Government has resolved that the nation's economy will not be run by the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank. Mr. Olashore stated this while speaking to newsmen in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. He remarked that the nation had recognized some of its lapses in the past and was prepared to make necessary amendments in a manner conducive to sustaining our development. Mr. Olashore noted that the nation's experience in the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Program, SAP, had not been a happy one. The finance secretary said that the two recommendations of currency devaluation and petroleum subsidy removal, are considered to worsen the country's inflation problem.

NRC Expels Former Minister for 'Anti-Party Activity'

*AB1605214493 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 16 May 93*

[Text] A one-time minister of defense in the Second Republic, Alhaji Mahmud Akambi Oniyangi, has been expelled from the membership of the National Republican Convention [NRC] in Kwara State. The expulsion from the party was announced by the chairman of the NRC in Okaka-Oke-Ogun ward in the Illorin East local government area, Alhaji Idris Ajadi, in Illorin. According to the chairman, the former minister was expelled for alleged anti-party activity. He explained that the call made by Alhaji Oniyangi for the extension of the military administration is contrary to the philosophy and programs of the party. Alhaji Ajadi disclosed that

the name of Alhaji Oniyangi had been struck out of the membership register of NRC in the ward and the decision had been ratified by the Illorin East chapter of the party. He then directed the former minister to return all party properties in his possession. Alhaji Oniyangi had, during a news conference in Illorin, enjoined the military to stay on for three or four years and called for the dissolution of both political parties.

Senegal

'People's Army' Claims Responsibility for Seye Attack

*AB1705180693 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 17 May 93*

[Excerpt] In Senegal, more details have become available about the assassination of Babacar Seye, deputy chairman of the Constitutional Council, who was buried in Saint Louis on 16 May. An organization called the People's Army—completely unknown until now—has claimed responsibility for the killing. A few hours after the attack, organization members contacted the newspaper SUD QUOTIDIEN. Malam Ndiaye has details from Dakar:

[Begin recording] In a telephone message on 15 May to the newspaper SUD QUOTIDIEN, which focused this morning on the organization, the People's Army said, quote: We attacked a magistrate in person near the corniche road between 1525 and 1530. The message continues: This is a warning to the other magistrates of the Constitutional Court or Constitutional Council so that they will actually respect the people's will, unquote. In response to the reporter's question about whether his caller had details on the attack, the following answer was given: The attack targeted a vehicle, a Renault 25, that is the car of Babacar Seye, magistrate at the Constitutional Council. I do not know his functions. The caller then added: We are not a political party, our aim is not to assume power, but we want to help the forces of change bring about a change in the regime. According to the message published by SUD QUOTIDIEN, the People's Army has patriotic officers and non-commissioned officers who are dedicated to this cause and ready to go on to the bitter end. Still in connection with this affair, Mr. Wade, Ousmane Ngom, and Jean-Paul Diaz are reportedly still undergoing interrogation at Thiong Gendarmerie. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Fourth Person Arrested in Connection With Assassination

*AB1705114293 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 17
May 93*

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Excerpts] Dakar, May 17 (AFP)—Police on Monday held the main opposition Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) leader Abdoulaye Wade and three other senior PDS officials party after Saturday's [15 May] assassination of a senior judge.

The police apparently believe there was a political motive behind the murder of Babacar Seye, the vice president of the constitutional court, which has the final say as to who won general elections held on May 9, observers said.

Informed sources said those arrested included Wade, Ousmane Ngom, Jean-Paul Diaz, three former government ministers, with another top party official, Pape Samba Mboup.

Wade and Ngom were first taken in for questioning by the police late Saturday before the arrests Sunday [16 May].

Officials refused to confirm the detentions. [passage omitted]

The assassination came at a time of increasing political tension surrounding both the general election and a presidential poll in February, in which Diouf, in office since 1981, was returned for a fourth term.

Public accusations of cheating and electoral fraud have been accompanied by opposition allegations that some named members of the supreme court itself were in the service of the Socialist Party.

Seye's murder, however, is widely regarded as the first "terrorist attack" in Dakar, capital of one of Africa's oldest democracies. It has been condemned by all political parties as a "political crime."

The PDS said in a statement expressing outrage at the killing that "none of the hypotheses currently put forward" should be favoured and called for an "independent enquiry."

The electorate has shown discontent with their political leadership in a reported turnout of only 40.74 percent at the general election, down from an already low 51.46 percent at the presidential poll, which was seen as Wade's last chance to challenge Diouf for the top office. The president, born in 1935, is about eight years younger than his 66-year-old rival. [passage omitted]

Street demonstrations followed until a curfew was imposed and the unrest came to end.

Sierra Leone

Strasser, UN Envoy Discuss Liberia, Other Issues

*AB1705221693 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 17 May 93*

[Text] The special representative of the United Nations secretary general in Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, who is on a working visit to Sierra Leone, today held consultations with the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser on new moves towards peace in Liberia. Mr. Gordon-Somers told the head of state that it will be a two-sided plan entailing peace enforcement by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African

States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and a negotiated cease-fire to facilitate disarmament and free and fair general elections.

He said the plan was born out of each of the parties in the Liberian crisis in response to the UN secretary general's request for them to convey their views in writing to him. Mr. Gordon-Somers said the end result will be a consolidated cease-fire agreement and will be in line with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan for Liberia through which the parties will be required to reaffirm their commitment to the Yamoussoukro IV Accord. He disclosed that the new plan makes provision for ECOMOG to be enlarged by four more battalions that will be provided by OAU states.

Responding, Capt. Strasser expressed skepticism in no uncertain terms about the sincerity of Charles Taylor who has violated every cease-fire agreement and refused to disarm since the Bamako peace conference in November 1990. He said Charles Taylor's pledge to respect the new arrangement might be another ploy for his NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] to regroup and rearm adequately to launch another offensive against ECOMOG and the peace process.

Capt. Strasser urged Mr. Gordon-Somers and the architects of the new initiative to ensure that a buffer zone is in place on the Sierra Leone-Liberia border before the cease-fire comes into force in order to prevent Charles Taylor from exporting his bandits and heavy weapons to this country. He promised to discuss the issue with members of his government before taking final decision on the proposal.

The ECOMOG field commander, Major General Yunji Olurin, who accompanied Mr. Gordon-Somers, assured Capt. Strasser that this time round, ECOMOG will keep a watchful eye on Charles Taylor.

Also accompanying the UN envoy was the ECOWAS executive secretary, Dr. Abass Bundu, who also reassured the head of state that safety measures will be put in place to contain any party that may breach the cease-fire agreement.

At the meeting were the secretary general and public relations officer of the NPRC, Lieutenant Karifa Kagbo; and the secretary of state in the chairman's office, Mr. John Benjamin, who also contributed. The army chief of staff, Brigadier Jusu Samuel Gattoh; the secretary to the chairman and head of the civil service, Mr. (Ezeti Bayo); the director general and senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs also attended the meeting.

Strasser in Talks With Visiting UK Undersecretary

*AB1505122093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000
GMT 13 May 93*

[Excerpt] The British undersecretary of state for African Affairs and the Commonwealth and Foreign Office, Mr. Anthony Goodenough, who is on a working visit to Sierra Leone, today briefed the chairman of the NPRC

[National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser about his mission here. During their discussions, Mr. Goodenough maintained that Britain and Sierra Leone have been bedfellows for centuries, and as such, Britain cannot turn its back on the people of this country. He said the crux of the matter is Britain's own economic problems, coupled with its commitment to the EEC and the Commonwealth, which often creates the impression that Britain is not interested and not concerned in its former colonies.

Mr. Goodenough revealed that British aid has for a long time been tied to a policy that encourages good government, accountability, and human rights. The British undersecretary, who said Britain is using the same policy worldwide, lauded policy statements made by the head of state, Capt. Valentine Strasser, on the first anniversary of NPRC rule regarding detainees and certain decrees. He said the secretary of state for African affairs, Baroness Lynda Chalker, was happy about the release of political detainees and the repeal or amendment of controversial decrees like Decree 12. Mr. Goodenough described the gesture as a demonstration that the NPRC was on the right track. What remained, he went on, was to make public the context in which they were operating to civilian democratic rule.

With regards to the balance of payment support aid which was suspended last year, Mr. Goodenough said it was still on the table [words indistinct] be revived in six months.

In his reply, Capt. Strasser commended Mr. Goodenough for his fair assessment of developments here and [words indistinct] before and after the first anniversary of NPRC rule. He explained how due to the mess left behind by the APC [All People's Congress], the NPRC has been facing difficulties coping with structural adjustment, three quarters of which have been implemented. The head of state spoke about the high esteem in which both the IMF and the World Bank hold his government and encouraged the British to bring about a special relationship and reconsider their position on the situation in Sierra Leone.

Concerning a month-by-month timetable for the return to civilian rule, Capt. Strasser reported that the Advisory Council, which is made up of men with integrity, is fervidly working to come up with concrete proposals in the next few weeks. The head of state, who promised to respect the proposals of the Advisory Council, told his visitor that the major problem confronting his government is the rebel war. He urged Britain to exert pressure on the supporters of Charles Taylor and Foday Sankoh to stop supplying them with arms, adding that once the war is over and the displaced are rehabilitated, the rest of the program for the return to civilian rule will move smoothly as promised. [passage omitted]

Togo

Prime Minister Koffigoh Interviewed on Elections

LD1405214993 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 14 May 93

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Our guest on RFI is the Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. As you know, the transition government has confirmed the convocation of presidential and general elections between 20 June and 1 August. The first round of the presidential elections is scheduled to take place on 20 June. The collective of the opposition which demands the presence of foreign observers to guarantee the security and the regularity of these elections has decided to boycott them. Will the elections go ahead if president Eyadema, sponsored by his party, is the sole presidential candidate? This is the first question Assane Diop put to Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh:

[Koffigoh] Of course, the Togolese electoral code does not state that in case of one candidature, the election is suspended. It is not clear on this issue. The electoral code requests that the conditions for the validation of the elections should be respected.

[Diop] Why have you, therefore, decided to stick to the election dates, and you say yourself this is in conformity with the constitution?

[Koffigoh] Because the normal conclusion of any democratization process is the holding of elections. The first constitutional council was set up two years ago, on 14 October 1991. The population wants these elections.

[Diop] As head of a transition government you should ensure the regularity of these elections including the campaign. Which measures have you taken in this respect?

[Koffigoh] There are three elements which would ensure the fairness of the campaign. First, there is the electoral code which was adopted by the High Council of the Republic and promulgated on 1 July 1992. It sets the legal deadlines for the campaign. The campaign starts two weeks before the holding of the elections. Any early campaign is outlawed during the thirty days preceding the official date of the opening of the campaign. Then, there is the law governing access to state media, also adopted by the High Council of the Republic and promulgated on 16 September 1992. It ensures fairness in access to the state media during the campaign...

[Diop, interrupting] That is on radio and TV?

[Koffigoh] On radio and TV and the state written press. This fairness is assured by a commission which we call the Ad Hoc Communication Commission, which plays the role of a high broadcasting and communication authority during the transition period. The third element is security. We have created a special unit we call the Reconciliation Operation Force, Unit Number 93, or Force 93, which should guarantee the security of the campaign, the security of the candidates, political

leaders, and political rallies, in full neutrality vis-a-vis all political tendencies. This force is composed only of gendarmerie and police.

[Diop] What about the military? Will the military be kept in their barracks during the campaign and during the elections?

[Koffigoh] Absolutely.

[Diop] And you give your word on this as you are responsible for these elections?

[Koffigoh] Of course.

[Diop] On the other hand, it is envisaged to invite international observers. Under which conditions would these international observers supervise these Togolese elections?

[Koffigoh] The criteria for choice is impartiality, independence, and objectivity. We invite the international institutions and organizations such as the UN, the OAU, the ACP's [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries], the International Federation of Human Rights and also an African organization called JABES [expansion unknown] will be invited. We have asked for help from friendly countries such as France, Germany, and the United States. We have also asked for the help of West African neighboring countries, such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal.

[Diop] In the possibility of a presidential candidature from the opposition, could the political parties or the presidential movement of the current president, the outgoing president, invite foreign observers?

[Koffigoh] The issue of observers is settled by the existing texts, by the electoral code which clearly states that it is the government which invites observers and only the National Electoral Commission can supervise the observers once they are present on national territory. There is legal case if you like, which results from a previous consensus [as heard].

[Diop] Will local observers like, for instance, nongovernmental organizations take part?

[Koffigoh] In the strict sense of the word, I say no, because the main quality of the observer is neutrality. One cannot express one's choice through the ballot and observe full neutrality at the same time. In the wider sense of the word, however, any voting Togolese citizen is an observer, except that he or she does not enjoy the prerogatives of being an accredited observer. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leader on Refusal To Participate in Elections

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[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Ano Rambima]

[Text] Despite the protest of the opposition, President Eyadema of Togo is to go ahead and hold elections. They have been postponed a number of times before, and the opposition has said that there is no point holding elections until there is peace in the country. But President Eyadema now says that the demands of the opposition have been met. The presidential poll will be held on 20 June, and it will be followed a month or so later by general elections.

Well, Gilchrist Olympio is a leading member of the opposition coalition who now lives in neighboring Ghana. I spoke to him last night and asked whether the opposition will take part in these elections:

[Begin recording] [Olympio] Absolutely not. We've made it very clear, both at the level of my party and also at the level of all the opposition that the conditions in Togo are not propitious for an election. We still have 350,000 of our population in exile. Virtually all the opposition people have fled the country. We are in the middle of the general strike which has lasted six months—the civil service, the banks, the hospitals are not functioning; the Army is still roving the streets of Togo going wild, running amok, shooting, and setting fire to people's houses. We don't see really how we can hold elections. The general state of insecurity of the country is very bad.

[Rambima] But the president says that....[pauses] He has made a statement saying that the Armed Forces will remain in their barracks and there will be a special peacekeeping force to ensure safety. May be it's time now just to take part in the election.

[Olympio] Well, you know promises from the president of the Republic are not very comforting. We have had them over the years. What we have said during the roundtable conference in Colmar, and recently in Burkina [Faso], unless a solution is found for the Army, and they are put into their barracks under international control, and that is the keyword—under international control—and unless we could get some sort of technical assistance and a command structure put into the police force, we cannot stop the security problems, therefore we cannot hold elections.

[Rambima] But I suppose President Eyadema will probably just go ahead with the elections anyway. So what will you do in the meantime?

[Olympio] Well he has always done that anyway. He has always been the only candidate over the last 25 years. He may decide at this time to put some of his friends up as candidates. and let's face the fact: I don't think any of the genuine opposition is going to take part in these elections. As a matter of fact, I had a word this morning; it was from the top opposition leaders, and nobody, so far as I can see, is going to take part in this projected election.

[Rambima] Some people may say that you are scared of taking part because you are scared that you might lose the election.

[Olympio] Well, we have been very keen to hold elections. We have been clamoring for it. That is why we held a national conference. All that we are saying is that put the Army into the barracks, get the police force reorganized, and we are ready to take part in the elections; let the 350,000 refugees return to the country; let us have an interim government that is flexible. As it is now, we do not have even a single opposition man in the interim government. It is very difficult to have elections at this time.

[Rambima] But, sir, I mean across Africa, we have seen oppositions. If you stand on the sidelines and complain you just get shut out. Isn't it time now just to take part in these elections?

[Olympio] We are keen to have elections. Everybody is very keen. It is Eyadema who is blocking it and [words indistinct] measures into being. For instance, he has had all the prefects—what we call district commissioners—removed; the chief justice has been dismissed; all the senior judges dismissed; the Constitutional Council is dismissed. It is just not possible for anybody to take part in these elections. We are saying, and we told the French and the German Governments who organized the roundtable conference to help us to get dialogue going, to create conditions in which we could take part in the elections. And when security is restored, in 10 weeks time we are ready to start elections. [end recording]

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